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## Equipment Maintenance OPERATIONAL PLANNING

This regulation sets up policies and procedures for organic depot maintenance planning functions within the Directorate of Maintenance at each air logistics center (ALC). It prescribes management techniques for establishment of labor and material requirements and the associated document process to control work requirements at the ALCs. The work performance category codes, policies and responsibilities for preplanning and planning required by this regulation, except for the computer data systems used, also apply at Aerospace Guidance and Metrology Center (AGMC).

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## Chapter 1

### POLICY AND CONTROL

1-1. *General.* Planning within the Directorate of Maintenance (D/M) provides the labor and material standards, shop capability, work control documents, and associated data to accomplish the production processes. The planning function requires technical knowledge of data systems, production processing methodology for various end items, ability to interpret directives, and complete understanding of management objectives related to the Depot Maintenance and Maintenance Support Cost Accounting and Production Reporting System. The G004L, Job Order Production Master System, is used to provide the basis for job order costing by end item identity. The system accounts for end items input to work, accumulates hours earned during the repair process, and outputs these hours to other data systems for computation of effectiveness. It creates work in process records and accumulates production units completed for output to G072A at the job order level, which results in revenue to offset costs incurred. The system provides several data products for use at different levels of management. These products track production and show work in process.

1-2. *Relationship With Other Functions.* The planning function depends on the workload control function in MAW, the scheduling function located throughout the production shops, and the production function of the various shops which accomplish repair processes or services on end items for which the planning organization is responsible.

a. *Workload Control.* The workload control organization (MAW) provides requirements for which the repair capability exists, and ensures funds availability and ample leadtime for setting up the basic job order number (JON), labor, and material standards (AFLCR 66-60).

b. *Scheduling.* The scheduling function uses the tools provided by planning to ensure proper shoploading of end items and manpower, the acquisition of the component parts required by the production shops to produce serviceable end items, and a measurement capability of the shop's performance. AFLCR 66-62 contains a description of the total scheduling function.

c. *Production.* The production unit produces serviceable end items using work control documents that are sequenced by labor operational breakout provided to them by planning. The production unit, together with the planners, develops methods improvements resulting in a decreased cost of production. Production personnel provide direct feedback of unplanned parts requirements, repair operations required but not documented, and help in the initial plan to develop the work packages.

d. *Quality Assurance.* The quality assurance function gives quality guidance during preproduction and production planning and through work completion. Quality assurance ensures depot maintenance produces quality products.

1-3. *Responsibilities.* Each engineering/planning organization within each production division accomplishes the following:

a. Participates in and coordinates on workload negotiations.

b. Performs preproduction engineering and planning.

c. Provides cost estimates and source selection support. Provides technical inputs to decision tree analysis and interservice studies.

d. Provides logistics planning support to the acquisition process for weapon systems and end items.

e. Identifies and justifies contract engineering and technical services (CE TS) requirements.

f. Provides production planning for current workloads.

g. Prepares and maintains work authorization and work control documents.

h. Develops and maintains resource standards for labor and material.

i. Performs methods/process engineering:

(1) Prepares, processes, and provides followup on all engineering drawing and tech data change requests forwarded to the responsible agency.

(2) Develops methods, processes, task sequences including work books and station instructions, compatible with tech data, work requirements, and work specifications.

(3) Ensures occupational safety and health (OSHA) standards are incorporated in the design of all repair processes. AFLC Forms 299, Occupational Safety and Health Review Project, initiated by the functional project officer, for review and consideration with Ground Safety (SEG) as required by AFR 127-12/AFLC Supplement I, are used to accomplish this task.

j. Provides management consulting services.

k. Participates in and coordinates on actions of MRBs and corrects other defects beyond tech data limits.

l. Provides production engineering services.

m. Designs tools, jigs, fixtures, equipment, and production aids for industrial processes and determines certification/recertification requirements as necessary.

n. Initiates and reviews proposals for equipment, products and industrial processes to determine application and acceptability.

o. Determines requirements, establishes justification and manages division modernization projects and programs.

p. Performs Military Construction Program (MCP) project management responsibilities as required.

q. Develops and maintains facility and equipment utilization and requirements data.

r. Evaluates and applies current state-of-the-art technologies to industrial processes.

s. Develops and maintains plant layouts.

t. Provides engineering support to safety and health programs.

u. Provides engineering support to the division energy conservation program.

\*NOTE: Above responsibilities are from AFLCR 23-42.

#### 1-4. Terms Explained:

a. Resource Control Center (RCC). The production organization set up by MAW in which labor and material charges related to JONs are generated.

b. Unit of Measure (UOM). Limited to two positions for input to the G004L system. "HR" for hour by sales rates and "EA" for end items sales prices. The system uses a formula to compute the sales rate/end item price of temporary JONs.

c. Request File. A file maintained in the G004L system for all AFLC Forms 206, Temporary Work Request (Part 1). Part 2 creates a skeleton temporary JON master record. Input to the request/temporary JON master file is required when a planning delay is evident. When the labor plan and the bill of material (BOM) (AFLC Form 237, Temporary Labor and Material Plan) has been input, with Status of Planning Indicator complete, the temporary JON master, temporary labor standard, and temporary BOM files are set up.

d. Production Delay Code (PDC). A one-position code (alpha) signifying that either a job request is backlogged in workloading, planning, or production. Production delay codes will be used for temporary jobs when the JOQ hasn't been completed by the delivery date. They will also be input for permanent JONs except for management of items subject to repair (MISTR), serialized, and engine workloads. (Refer to paragraph 2-2b for use of codes.)

e. Fund Classification Reference Number (FCRN). A four-digit numeric code relating the funds classification coding for a particular job. This is to identify the DMS, AFIF customer and the customer's appropriation.

f. Request Number. An eight-position alphanumeric character number assigned by the initiator of a temporary work request. It is designed to indicate whether the customer is D/MM, D/MA, D/DS, or tenant and used for routing of data system products to the customer.

g. Planning Organization/Planner Technician Code (PO/PTC). This five-alpha code identifies the planning organization and the one-alphanumeric planner technician code. It identifies the specific planner to which a temporary job request or an end item is assigned for planning purposes and is used to route data system products.

h. Quarterly Sales Indicator (QSI). A one-alpha code used in the serial number master file to enable sales each quarter.

i. Job Order Number (JON). A nine-position number consisting of a control number, job designator, and a three-position suffix.

j. JON Suffix. A three-position (alphanumeric) data element. For MDS/Project Workload Planning (G037E) processed end items, this suffix is the same as the aircraft identification code and the QSI must be "C." For serialized temporary JONs with QSI = C, non-G037E not involving supply (DPC = 9), the suffix will be all alpha. If quarterly sales are desired (QSI = M) for any non-G037E serialized end items, the suffix will be all alpha. For Air Force supply items (DPC = 2) which are serialized but non-G037E, use numerics with an ownership purpose code (OPC) of 0 (zero) in the last position of the suffix. Other OPCs are: Army-1, Marine-4, Navy-5, Unassigned -0, Air Force and other services -A. The last position (if Depot Maintenance Interservice Support Agreement (DMISA)), must be the OPC. For all other items, nonserialized, the suffix will be the fiscal year, quarter or month, and OPC. (See attachment 5 for JON Suffix edit.)

k. JON Status Code. These codes are used by the G004L, G004B and G072A systems for disposition of work in process (WIP) records, progress billing payments, and to relay information to the planner and scheduler (attachment 3).

l. JON Classification Code (JCC). This is a single alpha code (A or B) input to the G004L system. Code "A" indicates production numbers for which material will be used and charged at JON level. Code "B" indicates material that will be charged and allocated at production number level. All serialized items are coded A. All support JONs (P-prefix, I-job designator) are machine assigned code B. Temporary JONs don't have a JCC.

m. Production Count Indicator (PCI). A single alpha code to indicate how production count is taken. "A" is used for automatic count (earned hours are generated when an end item completion is reported) or "M" is used for manual production count.

n. Bill of Material (BOM). The material requirements (total) for the requested job quantity on a temporary job request. This is a very important input from the planner. It allows costing of all material to a specific JON and can be updated at any time up to completion of the last item on a temporary JON.

o. Other Direct Cost. An eight-digit numeric (2 decimals) entry on the Temporary Labor and Material Plan. It contains the total other direct costs and applies to A, M, or T jobs. It may be travel costs, material cost from a base (field team site) supporting A-prefix JONs, contract costs, or any combination thereof.

p. Batch Single Processing Indicator (BSPI). A single alpha coded (B for batch-processed and S for single item processing) input on the temporary JON labor plan.

q. Operation Occurrence. A three-digit numeric value that denotes the number of times the labor operation will be performed. When the operation is performed on single items in batches (BSPI = B), the operation occurrence will show the number of batches required to complete the total job quantity. When the operation is performed on single items (BSPI = S), the operation oc-

currence will show the number of times the operation is accomplished per end item (one each of the total job quantity).

r. End Item Identity (EII). The assigned national stock number (NSN), model, designation, series (MDS) or locally assigned number for separate identification of each work requirement within the stocklists or maintenance complex undergoing repair (attachment 5).

s. Production Number. A number consisting of a five-position control number and a one-alpha job designator assigned to each of the items defined in *r* above. Purpose of this unique number is to allow proper costing of labor and material to each item through definitive labor and material standards for each production number.

t. Future JON Classification Code (FJCC). A single alpha code that will mechanically assign future permanent JONs (temporary workloads won't be assigned an FJCC) a JON classification code of "A" or "B." When a new JON is established, the FJCC becomes the JCC. The JCC is assigned for the duration of the JON and cannot be file maintained.

u. Future Production Count Indicator (FPCI). A single alpha code that will mechanically assign future permanent JONs a production count indicator of "M" or "A." When a new JON is established, the FPCI becomes the PCI.

v. Annual Customer Order Quantity (ACOQ). A five-digit numeric entry on permanent nonserialized JONs that contains the fourth quarter negotiated net input quantity.

w. Remaining Annual Customer Order Quantity (RACOQ). A five-digit numeric entry on permanent nonserialized JONs which is mechanically computed by subtracting inductions from ACOQ.

x. Awaiting Maintenance (AWM). A balance which may be used to account for assets prepositioned into maintenance without obligation of customer funds and to retain visibility of assets accounted for under due in from overhaul (DIOH) in the D033 system, and to allow deobligation of customer funds when assets are on-work-order (OWO) and work is discontinued for a period of time for any reason except awaiting parts.

y. Awaiting Parts (AWP). A balance which may be used to deobligate customer funds for assets that were on-work-order (OWO) and work has been stopped due to lack of parts.

z. Cost Classification. A cost classification code is assigned to the recorded earned hours resulting from labor expended by maintenance production shop personnel in the performance of approved work. The production shop personnel are normally assigned to RCCs performing work resulting in a finished product or services. In the G037G system these personnel are accounted for by organization code and normally assigned under duty code 11. When any of these people are on temporary duty (TDY) in support of an offbase customer, loaned to an overhead function, or assigned to perform in direct support of the D/M, make sure they are excepted to the proper organization/duty code. The cost classification codes and corresponding duty code correlations are described as follows:

*Cost Class 1. Direct Product — On Base.* Cost class 1 is assigned to all earned hour records resulting from expenditure of labor by shop personnel assigned under duty code 11 and accomplished in the maintenance facility.

*Cost Class 2. Direct Product — Off Base.* Cost class 2 is assigned to all earned hour records resulting from expenditure of labor by shop personnel assigned to duty code 12 in G037G and earned for work performed offbase or at tenant organization locations. Cost class 2 includes:

Work performed in the repair, installation and manufacture of end items.

The preparation for travel, such as, collecting material, parts or tools and processing travel orders, when performed by a direct-type worker.

Travel time to and from the work location.

Travel time required to provide a service (delivery of vehicles etc).

When normally assigned duty code 11 people are used to do Cost Class 2 work, make sure they are properly excepted to duty code 12.

*Cost Class 4. Indirect Product.* Direct labor expended in direct support of the Directorate of Maintenance which is the sole beneficiary of the work done. This work is applied to a product or group of products in the custody of an RCC production section (PS) within the D/M, and includes:

Repair, modification and manufacture of shop equipment, tools or facilities.

Prototyping or developing suggestion items such as jigs, fixtures, tools, etc.

Personnel performing Cost Class 4 work are accounted for under duty code 14 in the G037G system. When normally assigned duty code 11 people perform Cost Class 4 work, make sure they are properly excepted to duty code 14.

aa. Support Production Number. A permanent P-prefix production number with an "I" job designator. These production numbers are derived from a consolidation of several common items or processes into one common production number and their correlation to benefiting production numbers (BPN) is reflected on the Support JON Master.

#### 1-5. Preproduction Planning:

a. Absolute Prerequisite. Preproduction planning is an absolute prerequisite to the successful depot repair process. It is done after technology repair center (TRC) workload assignment and before a new weapon system becomes operational or at least concurrently with the operational phase. When TRC workload assignments are transferred from one ALC to another, some preproduction planning is required by the receiving TRC, for a smooth and efficient transfer with minimum impact on customer requirements.

b. New Workload Assignment. For each new programmed (negotiated) workload end item, according to AFLCR 66-17, the directorate of maintenance will establish preproduction planning teams composed of repre-

representatives from production, scheduling, Inventory Control, Quality Assurance and Engineering/Planning. When additional expertise is desired, other organizations possessing the skills required may be included. These additional members may serve on either a full- or part-time basis. The team will be chaired by the lead Engineering/Planning technician or his/her designated alternate.

NOTE: It is important that this planning chairperson have a thorough working knowledge of the maintenance industrial repair process. In addition, a thorough understanding of all maintenance organizations and their responsibility to each other is required. This person should also have a working knowledge of the responsibilities of the D/MM and DS as they relate to the repair/overhaul process. One or more preplanning teams will be established for each division designated to perform repairs and will determine the following:

- (1) RCC Manning Requirements (Personnel equivalents).
- (2) Tool, Equipment, Ground Handling Requirements.
- (3) Facility Requirements.
- (4) Repair Requirements.
- (5) Planned Quality Assurance Requirements.
- (6) Production Control Requirements.
- (7) Technical Data Requirements.
- (8) Training Requirements.
- (9) Special Safety Considerations.

c. Ongoing Preproduction Planning. Preproduction planning will also be applied to:

(1) New major end item repair requirements that generate after the initial TRC assignment. These items may be the result of modification, product improvement or engineering change proposals.

(2) Major modification requirements may be of such magnitude and sophistication as to require the effort of a preproduction planning team. Under those conditions, the engineering planner will take the necessary action to call other team members into action.

(3) Safety of flight, life support of quality assurance verification requirements. When items have been identified as a safety of flight, loss of life support item, or quality assurance verification requirements, they will receive formal preproduction planning coordination as it applies to work control document (WCD) preparation before work.

(4) Depot Field Team (DFT) activities. Special planning may be required depending on the tasks that will be done in the field by the DFT. Therefore, WCDs are developed and used during "kit proofing" of and modification that will be done in the field. Other work done in the field by the DFT will be planned and will result in a planned package that will contain all required specific operations and quality verification inspection requirements.

d. Procedures. The magnitude of preproduction planning is determined by the complexity of the weapon system/end item and by the requirements established and negotiated by the responsible weapon system program manager/item manager (WSPM/IM). Engineering Planning has the basic responsibility for preproduction planning; therefore, the planner serves as chairperson of the preproduction planning team. The team will:

(1) Determine RCC manning requirements. Determine the total required versus available manpower by required skill level and RCC. The total standard hours required versus the total manpower available by skills is the basis for determining the depot's manpower capability to accomplish the programmed workload by the desired date. Any new manpower requirements will be identified in terms of personnel equivalents. To accomplish this, it will be necessary to develop labor standards for those items processed within a given RCC.

(2) Determine tool, equipment, ground handling and mockup requirements. Review all applicable technical data and determine the availability and adequacy of the above items. Identify any items that aren't available locally and take steps to ensure they will be on hand in time to support the programmed workload. Determine the workload to be applied across common test equipment; and, as a result of that finding, determine the number of test sets/stations required to provide support for a smooth repair-line flow. When bottlenecks occur or when a 3-shift operation won't satisfy negotiated requirements, take action to obtain additional test equipment or test stations not provided for initially.

(3) Determine facility requirements. Review the technical data and flow process requirements to determine whether or not existing facilities are adequate for the proposed workload. Consider any peculiar needs such as light, heat, power, water, ventilation, floor drains, compressed air, cleaning booths, paint booths, clean room, noise suppression, special safety considerations, etc. Take action to ensure peculiar facility needs are provided in time to support the programmed workload. In addition, the required floor space is to be computed along with the number of workbenches and associated compressed air lines, auxiliary power, etc. A layout of work areas by RCC is required. Prepare plant layout drawings, showing all workbenches and the location of equipment, test stations, machines, etc.

(4) Determine repair requirements. Repair requirements should be an integral part of the project directive, work order statement of work (SOW) as applicable. Preproduction planning team should ensure that these requirements are clearly stated and tech data covering these requirements are available. Technical data will be reviewed, homogeneous end items assigned to given RCCs, and flow process charts developed for each item. The team will identify and establish shipping/receiving areas as end item storage for each RCC. Storage will accommodate those items AWM or AWP. A first article/prototype inspection will be scheduled and walk-through disassembly/assembly will be accomplished to:

- (a) Verify the repair process.
- (b) Determine the proper sequence of disassembly/assembly.

(c) Determine which subindentured items will be repaired/replaced.

(d) Determine which subindentured items will be routed, for what purpose and at what frequency. (Identify support RCCs required and manpower for each.)

(e) Identify all items to be processed across the same test equipment/test station(s) and locate that equipment/test station(s) within the plant so as to be readily accessible to all or most of the related repair lines. Identify and quantify any additional equipment/test stations required to support the programmed workload.

(f) Validate the use of designated ground handling equipment, special tools, test equipment, etc.

(g) Determine quantities and types of skills required not formerly identified.

(h) Determine standard man-hours required for removal or installation.

(i) Determine the number of people required for removal or installation.

(j) Identify any required special tools, equipment etc, not heretofore identified.

(k) Determine what inspection requirements and quality verification is necessary during repair/installation.

(l) Prepare, by RCC, a list of nonprogrammed type items that may be routed in support of non-programmed end item workload.

(m) Determine probable frequency of item (l) above.

(n) Determine probable work to be done by those support shops identified in l above (that is, bench check, minor repair, technical order compliance (TOC), etc).

(o) Identify RCCs where items won't be repaired, and identify the subindentured items to the RCC where the remove and replace concept applies. Turn in reparable to supply for later movement to appropriate TRC.

(5) Develop a Quality Assurance plan. All commodities and work areas are to be covered by established quality assurance methods. The development of a planned quality assurance plan is an integral part of the preproduction planning function. For those activities which are exceptions, quality assurance coverage is discussed in AFLCR 74-2. The quality assurance representative, with the planning activity, will develop and refine the planned quality assurance plan according to AFLCR 74-2.

(6) Develop production control requirements. Develop material standards for each end item programmed for repair. Should formal -4 parts breakdown TOs not be available, blue line -4s or provisioning documents may be used to identify parts for material standard development. Labor standards will be developed from blue line copies of the -3 overhaul TOs if the formal -3s aren't yet published. Work control documents will be developed and validated during the first article/

prototype inspection. Work control document inspection points and required support shop routes will be identified and provided for.

(7) Ensure proper technical data are available in sufficient quantity to support the scheduled repair. The preproduction planning team will review preliminary overhaul data and make the necessary changes to provide adequate repair coverage. They will also review the preliminary illustrated parts breakdown data to ensure all replaceable parts are identified. NOTE: A production technician must be present when technical data, test station data or process procedures are being discussed. In addition to the depot overhaul technical data reviews pertaining to the items scheduled for repair, the team will also ensure (where appropriate) that the test station data will be available and adequate to support operation and maintenance.

(8) Determine shop and quality personnel training requirements. As a result of technical data review and the first article/prototype inspection, the team will determine any shop training requirements that need to be accomplished before starting the repair schedule. The chairperson will initiate action to provide timely training before repair begins.

1-6. *Production Planning.* Production planning is started upon receipt of the document authorizing the accomplishment of workloads as described in AFLCR 66-60.

a. *Labor Standards.* The appropriate engineering/planning activity ensures adequate labor standards are developed to do the work. AFLCR 66-4/66-55 gives procedures for developing permanent labor standards. (See attachment 2 for developing temporary JON labor standards.)

b. *Material Standards.* Material standards developed by the appropriate engineering/planning activity are used to calculate material requirements to support a given workload. Therefore, take care to ensure their completeness and accuracy. For permanent workload, see AFLCR 66-52. For temporary workload, see attachment 2.

c. *Nonprogrammed Workload.* Prepare an AFLC Form 237 for each nonprogrammed work request. Then, send the AFLC Form 237 or WCD to the quality assurance specialist to determine any quality verification inspection requirements. The system will output a Temporary Job Record (G004LL3A) which may also serve as a Work Control Document. An AFLC Form 958/959, Work Control Document, may or may not be prepared for this type work. That decision will be made by the responsible engineering planner and will be based upon the number of items to be processed as well as the length and detail of the work steps required for each job. In addition, on a selected basis, there may be times when a non-programmed work request is of such a magnitude or nature as to require the effort of a preproduction planning team. Under those conditions, the engineering planner will determine the need and take action as required.

(1) *Safety of flight.* When either the AFLC Form 958/959 or Temporary Job Record is used as a WCD, formal preproduction planning coordination is required before work.

(2) Nonsafety of flight. When either the AFLC Form 959 or Temporary Job Record is used as the WCD, it will be handscribed (959 only) by the engineering planner and won't require formal preproduction planning coordination and signoff before work unless the magnitude or nature of the work requires total preproduction planning as identified by the customer or determined by the engineering planner.

d. Programmed Work. An AFLC Form 600D, Production Order, is prepared for each end item identified as a requirement. This workload is presented to maintenance by AFLC Form 801, MISTR Fiscal Year Repair Requirements, or a project directive from the D/MM. If the annual requirement is for ten or less, nonengineered labor standards and Low Volume Workload Bills of Material or Expense Standard may be input. (See AFLCR 66-4 and AFLCR 66-52.) In addition, formal preproduction planning of the WCD isn't required for items with an annual requirement of ten or less unless it is a safety of flight item or the magnitude or nature of the work requires total preproduction planning as identified by the customer or determined by the engineering planner.

e. Quality Assurance Review of Work Control Documents (WCDs). The local MAQ organizations at each ALC will review, coordinate and code for inspection verification as required, before work starts, those WCDs which haven't been coordinated by the preproduction planning team.

1-7. *Support Shop Application.* Items removed from an end item or weapon system and forwarded to a support shop for repair as an operation on the same job order number aren't considered as a route. Use AFLC Form 945, Routed Order, AFLC Form 947, Routed Order (Aircraft), or AFLC Form 958/959, Work Control Document, as the move document.

a. AFLC Forms 945/947/958/959. These forms are used when certain required maintenance is beyond the capabilities of the RCC to which a basic job is assigned. These forms are also used when a component must be moved to one or more RCCs; and for the movement of serviceable components removed from an end item (for accessibility or other purposes) to the RCC responsible for reinstallation of the component after other required maintenance on the item has been performed.

(1) These items removed for accessibility purposes will be reinstalled, without exception, on the end item from which removed.

(2) Where direct material is required for support shops on permanent production numbers, it is necessary that a material standard be input to the G005M system.

(3) Unserviceable exchangeable components from aircraft are normally removed, turned into supply, and a serviceable replacement acquired (AFLCR 65-17). Exchangeable components from engines are processed according to AFLCR 66-53. Jet engine field maintenance of removed aircraft engines will be performed as operations on the end item JON. If the aircraft engine is at an engine TRC and requires overhaul, washposting will be done and the engine processed on the engine overhaul schedule.

(4) To ensure the D/M recoups operating costs under the industrial fund for the production of each end item, timely reporting of all support must be affected. Selected types of workload, including items removed from complete aircraft, complete missiles, complete engines under modular control, or inertial guidance systems, require serial number reporting. One AFLC Form 958/959 must be prepared for each item (one of a kind) identified to a serial number controlled end item. Multiple items of a like stock number moved from the same serial number end item may be included on one AFLC Form 958/959.

(5) All direct material transactions used in support of moved items will contain the 9-position JON of the supported end item. These data are mandatory to comply with G004H costing of material by JON, reporting requirements, supply posting control, stock balance reporting procedures, and material standard refinement.

(6) Data contained on AFLC Forms 945/947/958/959 are required to ensure proper control of all support work; to ensure required maintenance; and to ensure return of the items to the final destination. AFLC Forms 945/947/958/959 are used as movement tags. AFLC Form 945/958/959 may be initiated by D/M production personnel for battery and hydrostatic services when accomplished for resident organizations (fire department, air base group, directorate of distribution, etc). All WCD prepared by production will be verified by Engineering/Planning and Quality personnel.

b. Preparation of AFLC Form 958/959. For those product divisions that have implemented Maintenance Engineering Data Support (MEDS), this document is prepared according to AFLCR 66-51 and input to the G028 MEDS for all permanent workloads. Product divisions that haven't implemented MEDS will prepare this document according to the above regulation and local reproduction policy.

c. Preprinting of AFLC Form 945. When preplanning has established the necessary support on programmed workloads, preprinting of AFLC Form 945 may be done. Entries that may be preprinted are:

(1) Block 1 - Enter the control number and job designator in the control number portion only. Use the job designator portion to insert the JON suffix/aircraft identity code.

(2) Blocks 3, 5, 7, 9, 11a, 12, 13a and b, and 14 may be completed, if known, as per instructions in AFLCR 66-62.

d. Routed Order (Aircraft) (AFLC Form 947). Procedures for data entries and use are contained in AFLCR 66-55.

1-8. *Cost Awareness.* The planner ensures proper costing through finite planning of the labor process and material required for preparing the WCD. AFLC Form 958/959 is used as the WCD for negotiated workloads and permanent control numbers are assigned. A machine listing (G004LL3A, Temporary Job Record) is used for temporary workloads and M- or T-prefix temporary control numbers are assigned. End item prices will be included in the JON master record printout for permanent JONs (except serial number controlled items), and an

average hourly sales rate/end item price for temporary JONs dependent upon the UOM. The planner will review these prices/rates to determine when a change is required as the intent under the depot maintenance service, Air Force industrial fund (DMS, AFIF) is to break even. Good planning will result in a break-even position and an efficient shop operation.

a. Temporary JONs. The planner prepares and inputs the labor plan and the BOM to the G004L system. The system will output the Temporary Job Record (G004LL3A) containing all pertinent control data, the man-hour cost for A-prefix control numbered JONs, and end item price for M-prefix JONs. Based upon the UOM, the system will compute an average hourly sales rate or end item price for T-prefix JONs. The planner must review these documents to ensure completeness before release to scheduling.

(1) Various computations must be made by G004L to provide an end item sales price (EISP) or an average hourly sales rate. Funded material is known as expense (nonexchange) material. On temporary job orders, cost code is A and 100 percent of stocklist price is used. Unfunded material is known as exchange (investment) material. Cost codes applicable are D/E/M/T/X or Z. Cost code E is costed at the average repair cost. Cost codes D/M/T/X and Z are costed at 100 percent of the stocklist price. The computer will do the computation based upon planning input. For cost codes D/M/T/X/Z, the unfunded material cost by operation equals the stocklist price times the material quantity. For cost code E, the unfunded material cost per operation equals the stocklist price times the material quantity times average repair cost. To compute the labor cost per operation, multiply the operation count limit times the operation standard hours times the RCC rate (provided by the G004C system).

(2) To compute an end item price (for all jobs with UOM equal to EA), G004L will summarize the total funded material cost, and other direct cost, summarize the total labor cost, add the two summary figures, and divide that result by the job order quantity (JOQ).

(3) To compute an average hourly rate (for all jobs with the UOM equal to HR), G004L will summarize the total funded material cost, the total labor cost, the other direct costs, and divide the result by the total labor hours for the job.

(4) Recomputation of the average hourly sales rate or EISP is required for all temporary JONs when any element affects the cost of a labor operation (such as added or deleted material from an operation) or when the total job quantity is changed. When a new labor operation is added in a new RCC, the current rate for that RCC as provided by G004C is used. All other computations are made using the applicable RCC rate in existence at the time the record for the labor operation was set up on the master record.

b. Permanent JONs. The G004L system will interface to the G072A system for existing permanent JONs. For new workloads, the planner must compute the EISP based upon known labor and material planned for each end item and input this price to the G004L system by AFLC Form 600D.

1-9. *Data Reliability.* The planner provides complete labor and material plans for the job processes required to complete one unit of sales. These data are used to compute labor effectiveness for the accomplishing organization(s), to compute EISP and average hourly sales rates, and to measure the profit/loss position of the depot at any organizational level. The data are used by several interfacing data systems and, as a result, are entered into the DD-I&L(A)1397 Depot Maintenance Cost and Production report at the work performance category level (job designator) with dollar costs. Proper planning allows proper reporting and visibility afterward to enable management to make decisions on the disposition of weapons systems/end items.

#### 1-10. *Data Systems Inputs/Outputs:*

##### a. Inputs:

(1) The planner prepares AFLC Forms 600D and reviews the job order number master record for all permanent production numbers. The planner prepares the labor plan and material requirements for temporary production numbers. These inputs are made to the G004L system.

(2) The planner prepares standard labor operations for each permanent production number (Non-G037E) and support production number (P-Prefix, I-Job Designator) and inputs to the EO46B, Labor Standard Mechanization System (AFLCR 66-4).

(3) The planner prepares standard material requirements by the labor operation number at major job level within permanent production numbers and support production numbers (P-Prefix, I-Job Designator) for input to the G005M Maintenance Material Support System.

(4) The planner prepares the identification of all repair requirements which are either denoted as an exception in work specification or are of such a low frequency that one support shop may process several and they remain at an insignificant value as to be too costly for detailed identification.

(5) The planner prepares the labor operations, major job identities, and other indicative data for end items controlled under the G037E (MDS/Project Workload Planning.)

(6) The planner prepares AFLC Form 958/959 Work Control Document (WCD), according to AFLCR 66-51 and when applicable makes the necessary inputs to G028 MEDS System.

(7) The planner will prepare AFLC Forms 206 to establish new S-Prefix numbers in the temporary JON master (TJM) to support CC4 production of DM-owned PME.

(8) The planner will prepare AF Forms 1530, Punch Card Transcript, to establish owning/performing RCC correlation in the CC4 Table for all DM-owned precision measuring equipment (PME), except when the performing RCC is doing work for itself; for example, the owning RCC = performing RCC.

(9) The planner will prepare AF Form 1530 to establish correlation of benefitting/support production numbers in the Support JON Master.

(10) The planner prepares AFLC Form 1530 to establish serial number data in the G004L system.

(11) The planner prepares AFLC Form 237 to establish Labor and Material Standards for temporary production numbers in the G004L system.

b. Outputs:

(1) The planner receives output from the G004L system for both temporary and permanent production numbers and for request numbers.

(a) A Planning Backlog of Job Requests (G004LG5C) is output on a weekly basis which ranks the job requests for planning sequencing based upon the priority and delivery date.

(b) Error listings are output denoting the data elements in error for temporary labor and material plans.

(c) Error listings are output for input processed to set up the master record.

(d) Valid listings are output for master records established.

(e) Temporary Job Record (G004LL3A) to be used as a work control document is output for each valid temporary master record (A-, M-, S-, & T-Prefix). When a backshop is involved, the responsible planner will provide a copy of G004LL3A to the backshop planner.

(2) The E046B system outputs labor standard formats for all inputs, both erroneous and valid.

(3) The planner receives output for each production number material standard input to G005M.

(4) The G037E system outputs several documents for use by planning, scheduling, quality, and the production shops.

(5) The G005M system outputs information related to material standards indicating end item parts supportability.

1-11. *Job Designator/Work Performance Category Application:*

a. The job designator is an alpha code used in the maintenance data systems which has been redefined to equate to the work performance category described in DOD 7220.29H. This code is used for the aggregation of data for all organic workloads for reporting to DOD. The job designator signifies the type and extent of repair authorized to be done. Application of the job designators is critical in relation to generation of sales billing to DMS, AFIF customers. Organic sales are based upon two categories of production:

(1) The completion of serviceable end items.

(2) The performance of maintenance services, not necessarily resulting in the production of a serviceable end item.

b. The specific job designators are directly related to the foregoing categories. The various interfacing maintenance data systems are programmed to treat production in relation to job designators as follows:

(1) Straight job designators. Require production of serviceable end items as the basis for DMS, AFIF sales. These job designators are A, B, C, D, I, K, M, N, R, and T. U is not authorized for maintenance use. W is for future use.

(2) Service job designators. These job designators authorize maintenance tasks for which the D/M must be reimbursed regardless of the condition of the end item services. Repairable TOC, and condemned, as well as serviceable end item returns, will generate sales to customers. These job designators are E, F, G, J, L, and Q. NOTE: At AGMC, job designators D, F, G, J, K, L, M, N, Q, R, and T are considered as service job designators.

(3) Combination job designator. This is job designator H, Modification (alteration or physical makeup change, TOC). Depending upon the type of workload, job designator H will be either straight or "service." The distinction is made as follows:

(a) The MISTR items (RGC J, PON 4) covered by job designator H require serviceable end item completions to generate DMS, AFIF sales revenue. The basis is that:

1. The MISTR scheduling logic gives first priority to selecting inventory items in TOC status for input to the D/MA shops.

2. The MISTR system will affect sales only for the return to supply of serviceable end items.

(b) Job designator H is treated as a service accomplishment for non-MISTR workloads. All end item completions, regardless of condition, will generate G072A DMS, AFIF sales.

c. Authorized job designator codes are as follows:

Code	Title
A	Major Overhaul
B	Programmed Depot Maintenance (PDM)
C	Conversion
D	Activation of Stored Major Items
E	Storage Preparation/Shipping Preparation
F	Renovation Testing
G	Analytical Evaluation of Material and Inservice Items
H	Modification
I	Repair-Depot Performance of Organization/Intermediate Level Maintenance
J	Condition Determination and Bench Check
K	Depot Manufacture and Fabrication
L	Reclamation
M	Storage
N	Technical Depot Assistance
Q	Service Engineering Support
R	Depot Development of Technical and Engineering Data
T	Nonmaintenance Work
U	Repair of Industrial Facilities. Not for Maintenance use.
W	Reliability Centered Maintenance (for future use).

d. Job designator descriptions:

(1) Code A - Major Overhaul. This type maintenance consists of complete end item disassembly, cleaning, inspection for repair requirements, and tests on the operating components and basic structure to determine the authorized support necessary to restore serviceability. Inspection and repair actions may include: replacement of subassemblies or operating components; adjustment, calibration, reassembly, and functional testing of the complete unit. It is considered to be synonymous with the term "rebuild." Modification may be done along with the repair when its man-hours are subordinate to the repair requirements. This includes complete rehabilitation of Air Force equipment such as structural repairs required on major airframe components as the result of crash, battle, or comparable damages which require depot facilities, skills, and tooling to restore alignment.

(2) Code B - Progressive Maintenance/Programmed Depot Maintenance (PDM). PDM or Progressive Maintenance includes a predetermined amount of repair work requiring depot skills, equipment and tooling, that requires disassembly, necessary cleaning, and inspection for repair or replacement (as necessary) of the component and assemblies. This defined cycle of repair may be equated with one increment of a periodic maintenance overhaul when done on a progressive basis requiring two or more inputs to the end item. It is considered synonymous with the terms "cycle maintenance," "preventive servicing" or "reconditioning." Reassembly, calibration, adjustment and functional test of the complete assembly is authorized. Modifications may be done along with and included under code "B" when it is considered a subordinate portion of the total work.

(3) Code C - Conversion. The work content of this code will alter the basic features of an item to such an extent as to change the mission, performance or capability. Normally, these modifications are known as Class V Mods (AFR 57-4). This shouldn't be confused with the Modification designator (Code "H"). Minor repairs may be performed under this code only when accomplished with conversion, and the man-hour requirement is either subordinate to the change or essential to the operating safety of the end assembly.

(4) Code D - Activation of Stored Major Items. This maintenance includes the depreservation, servicing, inspection, testing, and replacement of subassemblies (as required) on major end items that have been stored or kept in an inactive pool at an authorized storage point. The range of end items includes aircraft, missiles, aircraft engines, vehicles, and motorized equipment. Removal from shipment is included under this code.

(5) Code E - Inactivation, Storage Preparation and In Storage Maintenance of Major Items. This code applies to the preparation for temporary or long-term storage of major items at authorized AFLC storage points. Major end items include aircraft, missiles, aircraft engines, vehicles, and motorized equipment. For routine maintenance required on the stored items to maintain the desired level of serviceability refer to Code "M." Preparation for shipment is included under this code.

(6) Code F - Renovation/Proof Testing. This code applies when the maintenance work consists of performing a proof test procedure on a representative quantity of items or material to determine whether specification characteristics are satisfactory. This testing will result in the destruction or loss of a predetermined stock of supply or customer-owned items. Items requiring proof testing will include ordnance items, missile propellant mixtures, or other items or material whose projected shelf life can only be determined through a sample destruction and analysis process. Included under this code is the required documentation evaluating the test results required to ensure retention of the desired capability in the remaining onhand stocks.

(7) Code G - Analytical/Rework Evaluation of Materials and Inservice Items. This code is applied when a depot maintenance mission organization performs a chemical or physical analysis of inservice items or new material, including analytical condition inspection (ACI) of aircraft. This analysis includes the teardown necessary for accomplishing deficiency inspection of components or to facilitate laboratory processing; that is, chemical, metallurgical, physical, etc. Included is the technical evaluation and documentation of the findings or determination of maintenance criteria as in an item undergoing prototype analysis for planning purposes during which no repair is involved. If depot maintenance (Code A, B or C) is to be performed concurrent with the teardown and analysis work, the appropriate code will apply for the repair portion of the job. Turn-in to supply on the code "G" job and issue to the code "A" job order is required. Processing of Material Deficiency Reports (MDRs) under coverage of TO 00-35D-54 may be accomplished using permanent or temporary job order with code "G." If the TRC isn't responsible for the item deficiency, the temporary job order with code "G" may be used and would include the teardown labor, restoration to serviceable condition (repair and test) along with the analysis and documentation. AFLC Form 206 must be initiated by the item manager in this case. If the TRC is responsible for the item deficiency and there is a MISTR repair job open, an AFLC Form 206 isn't required and analysis will be performed. Code "G" also applies when an end item is undergoing prototype analysis for labor and material planning purposes in which no repair is involved. Code G will also be applied in the technical evaluation and documentation resulting from kit proofing and print proofing. ALFC Form 206 must be initiated by the item manager for this type evaluation.

(8) Code H - Modification. This code includes the alteration or change of the physical makeup of a weapon/support system, subsystem, component or part according to approved technical direction or TOC. These are known as Class IV modifications. This type of maintenance covers the accomplishment of TCTOs on otherwise serviceable stock. These kinds of items are those requiring periodic inspection, test, as specified in the technical order governing the items' maintenance cycles.

(9) Code I - Repair. Depot Performance of Organizational and Intermediate Level Maintenance. This code applies to that level of maintenance done by depot shops which doesn't require skills or equipment

capabilities above that authorized for an Air Force organizational or intermediate maintenance function. This code applies to maintenance performed on aircraft that are base assigned, or in a transient status, not scheduled for input on a PDM project. This aircraft maintenance includes daily and routine inspection and replacement of defective or time change accessories, the accomplishment of periodic inspections specified in applicable technical orders, and the required maintenance. When a portion of a job requirement is applicable to this code but the total job required depot support, the organizational or intermediate level part of the work will be included under the higher level code. Repair of damages to exterior aircraft surfaces, corroded or worn airframe components, or correction of minor structural defects not requiring depot precision alignment is also included in Code "I." The disassembly or buildup maintenance required for engine power packs is within the scope of this code. Maintenance will be done in a depot under this code on commodity component items expendability - recoverability - reparability category (ERRC) coded for repair at organizational or intermediate level (XR, XF, or NF) which can be economically restored to a serviceable condition within this level of repair. This level of repair will also apply to any recoverable type end item (XD, ND) that is generating regardless of its assigned overhaul TRC depot, if serviceability can be restored without exceeding the job limits established in AFR 66-14 for organizational and intermediate levels of maintenance. This code applies to D/M-owned PME (S-prefix control number only is authorized). All cost class 4 work will be done under this code (exception - see code T).

(10) Code J - Inspection and Test. Condition Determination or Bench Check. This code applies to the physical examination or testing required to determine the condition status of an item. This action must be a separate and distinct requirement applicable to the total job. Condition status includes the determination of whether the item being examined can properly perform its intended use, and the level of repair that would be necessary to restore serviceability should the item be classified as reparable. No type of repair is authorized under this code. NOTE: When asset characteristics are outside of normal repair requirements, use of code "J" is required to process assets for base supply through the D/M before the actual repair or restoration to a serviceable condition. The Work Authorization Document (WAD) must contain a data processing code T. These are items having a high condemnation rate or an extremely low condemnation rate when condition classification is undetermined. This code will be used as directed by AFLCR 66-9, chapter 10.

(11) Code K - Manufacture and Fabrication. This code applies to the manufacture or assembly/fabrication of any item. Manufacture of suggestion items, tools and equipment is included.

(12) Code L - Reclamation. The authorized processing of end items, assemblies or subassemblies to obtain parts to be retained in the supply inventory, or for immediate consumption before taking disposal action on the remaining items. Repair performed under this code is limited to that required to restore the reclaimed part to a minimum usable level. Required processing of residue material to disposal is also authorized. Code "L" also

covers authorized demilitarization of assemblies, or other specified processing as required before disposition. Code "L" will be used for IM/WSPM directed cannibalization of stock withdrawn from supply using cost code "H." Disposition of the cannibalization asset will be as directed by the specific manager. DPC "N" must be used with this type of JON regardless of origin.

(13) Code M - Storage. This code includes the inspection, represervation, and routine maintenance of weapons systems, equipment items, subsystems and components in the supply system in a storage status to maintain a predetermined level of serviceability.

(14) Code N - Technical Depot Assistance:

(a) This code will be used to authorize the use of qualified depot maintenance workers to provide technical information, instructions, guidance, or to perform work requiring specialized depot skills at a customer's location outside the D/M under a repair group category (RGC) or area or base assistance (AFR 11-4 agreement to TO 00-25-107). This code will also be used for accounting of foreign student training when done in the D/M shops (AFLCR 66-9, chapter 1).

(b) Within Depot Shops. T-prefix control number and code "N" must be established in the appropriate RCC where the training is performed. When a job price has been negotiated, the price will be divided by the RCC rate to determine the total man-hours that will be earned. The JOQ should be 1 and the operation occurrence 1. In this case, the operation standard hours is the same as the man-hours to be earned. This code will also be used for accounting of foreign student training under RGC "N" when done in the D/M shops (AFLCR 66-9). This training will be costed using the applicable RCC approved rate from the G004C system (AFLCR 66-9, chapter 1).

(c) This code includes all demilitarization other than that incidental to reclamation (Code L).

(15) Code Q - Maintenance Technical and Engineering Support. This type maintenance consists of work done according to specifications furnished by the service engineering functions of the D/MM or when directed by HQ AFLC. Includes technical and engineering support to maintenance in development of maintainability concepts and the maintenance portion of logistics plans dealing with future and present weapons and equipment. The code includes regional maintenance representatives, field liaison, maintenance technicians, contract technical services, and contract engineering and technical services in direct support of maintenance. Jobs involved may consist of fabrication, assembly, and installation of equipment mockups, or the development of working design concepts, or other experimental requirements. This work includes assistance given the service engineer performing tests on the development item or installation. Follow-on engineering design changes specified to be accomplished on any of the above developed items are also included under this code.

(16) Code R - Development of Technical and Engineering Data. This code applies when the depot maintenance organization develops requested technical or engineering process data, including labor and material standard development, for use by a DMS, AFIF cus-

tomers. The completed product provided to the customer may consist of a technical report, a blueprint/drawing, a calibration tape, a technical process worksheet, or an engineered-for-production use by the customer of an item, such as a template, jig, or mockup. Typical examples of code "R" usage would be the development of tube-bend data or the preparation of automatic test equipment (ATE) control tapes for outside customers' support (MM).

(a) Routine software support requirements (under 40 hours per occurrence) will be requested on a separate AFLC Form 206 with the multiple quantities as the JOQ. For example, one 206 for work related to one tester or one managing activity with multisupport tapes. The JOQ will be the historical number of malfunctions/support provided per quarter. Production count will be against these figures. The JOQ will be priced out times the average hours expended per occurrence and the appropriate RCC rate. The D/M will set up a separate job order for each AFLC Form 206 received to account for labor expended for cost purposes. This will include software maintenance, debugging, and testing of software problems/corrections except on vendor-owned software/hardware. Analytical time before the identification of a software deficiency (unless specifically directed by MM) is a DMS, AFIF cost and should be handled the same as the repair of Depot Maintenance equipment (DME).

(b) Nonroutine or special software support will include special studies for WSPM/IM; Computer Resource Working Group (CRWG); consulting services to System Project Office (SPO), WSPM or IM; and all major ATE programming efforts (more than 40 hours). These requirements will be controlled by MM and accomplished by task request and funded under individual AFLC Form 206.

(c) Once a deficiency is identified as software related and not funded under 16 (a) above, two alternatives exist. First, if the deficiency results or may result in a work stoppage, get verbal authority and document from the appropriate WSPM/IM. This verbal authority can serve as a letter of intent until the proper funding documents are received (AFLC/ACF msg 241900Z Sep 80). This would be considered an "emergency situation" and the procedures described in the ACF message may be used. These procedures apply to emergency situations and shouldn't be adopted as a normal day-to-day practice. Secondly, where the identified software deficiency doesn't interrupt the work flow, defer corrective action until the proper funding documents are received.

(d) For software programming/workloads accomplished for other commands or government agencies the following applies:

1. These workloads should be accomplished on an exception basis.
2. HQ AFLC/MAJ approval is required before these workloads are accepted.
3. The work will be based on a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between AFLC and the requesting agency.

4. When the support will be provided over an extended period of time, the tasking will be subdivided into stages. Documenting each stage as accomplished should be definitive and auditable.

(e) The foregoing must be done independently of the repair process specification (-3 TO) or the development of changes. The repair process is normally done under codes A, B, C, H, and I. Development of changes to the repair process is done under Code Q.

(f) Before the beginning of the fiscal year, the MAW organization will provide forecasted service type workload requirements based on historical data and negotiate software workload with the MM organization at each ALC. Each ALC is responsible for funding software support for the weapon systems for which they are assigned TRC management responsibility. Workload requirements will be reviewed and updated quarterly.

(17) Code T - Nonmaintenance Work. This type maintenance applies to non-D/M PME. It also includes ATE, production test mockups, powered hand and machine tools, ground-powered equipment, and other similar support equipment for base, area, or tenants. Included is support requested by the responsible IM for the initial installation in the D/M of major technical equipment items not to be classified as part of real property. This type support includes the installation, checkout, repair as necessary, and demonstrative testing to ensure serviceability. Excluded are common use nontechnical items such as automotive vehicles.

(18) Code U - Repair of Industrial Facilities. Not authorized for maintenance use.

(19) Code W (is for future use) - Reliability Centered Maintenance (RCM) is based on a Failure Modes and Effects Analysis (FMEA) and a decision logic process which results in the assignment of maintenance requirements. The intention of RCM is to eliminate interval overhaul and to identify only those scheduled maintenance tasks which are necessary and sufficient to ensure system reliability and safety. These tasks vary with each item. Because of this, a team of experts is required to develop a tailored work package for each item. The work package includes discard and rework tasks for life limited components, certain TCTOs, chance maintenance on those scheduled tasks whose limits haven't been reached (usually determined by economic analysis), and other work as dictated by the condition of the equipment upon initial inspection. Develop work packages for each engine and module. Some MISTR items will require work packages depending on their complexity and relationship to the RCM scheduled maintenance requirements.

e. ATE and Master Layout (MLO) (Numerically Controlled Equipment (NCE)). This type effort requires development of programs for application. The cost of this development, if significant and performed for a customer (not the D/MA), is identified as a service and costed to a temporary JON using code "R." Cost of this effort, when expended for D/MA, is charged as cost class 4 (S-prefix JON with I job designator) in the performing center.

f. PME is used by many of the maintenance RCCs and outside agencies. Work done on items contained in the maintenance PME inventory, if owned by maintenance RCCs, is costed under an S-prefix JON with JD "I;" if owned by an outside agency, the work is costed to a C-prefix JON with JD "T."

1-12. *Control of Manufacture at the ALC.* Manufacture is the fabrication of an item through the application of labor, machines and tools to material. During manufacture, raw (general purpose) material is transformed into an item with a specific form, fit and function.

a. *Authorization to Manufacture.* Items to be manufactured must meet at least one of the following criteria:

(1) Organic accomplishment is necessary for the Air Force to maintain an inservice depot maintenance capability for mission-essential items as provided by AFR 66-7.

(2) Acquisition of the part from a commercial source will result in higher cost to the Air Force.

(3) The product or service isn't available through interservice or other Federal agencies.

(4) Acquisition from private commercial sources will disrupt or materially delay an Air Force program.

(5) A satisfactory commercial source isn't available and can't be developed in time to provide the part when needed.

b. *D/MM Function.* The basic responsibility for determining whether manufacture is authorized under the above criteria rests with the appropriate Directorate of Materiel Management (D/MM). For stocklisted "P" coded items (procured by stock number requisition) managed by the Air Force. Stocklisted "M" coded items (M code is manufacture) are processed through DS for action.

(1) When stocklisted items are to be routinely provided through manufacture, they will be identified through source coding. The MM-R equipment specialist codes these items for either organizational level manufacture (Code MO), field manufacture (Code MF) or depot manufacture (Code MD). Generally, these items are limited to low usage or casual replacement type items that are more economical and practical to manufacture than they are to acquire, store and distribute for use. The manufacture of such items generally enhances the logistics support process and results in greater economy.

(2) The decision to manufacture stocklisted items not source coded MO, MF or MD, is made on a case-by-case basis by the D/MM only on AF-managed items.

(3) Other items aren't stocklisted because failure or a recurring demand for their replacement hasn't been anticipated. Normally, these items will be manufactured until sufficient information becomes available to warrant cataloging action and making a source-coding decision.

c. *ALC Maintenance Guidelines.* Since the basic responsibility for manufacture rests with the D/MM, the D/M may undertake manufacture only when a properly completed work request is received from the Depot Supply Division (DSD) as stated in the next paragraph.

(1) The basic source for all material requirements is DSD. Accordingly, all material requests will be submitted to DSD. This includes material requests that are likely to be satisfied through depot maintenance manufacture.

(2) DSD will review all material requests from the D/M, D/MM, tenants, and other organizations they support, and will determine the proper source of supply. When source coding doesn't exist, consultation with the appropriate D/MM may be required. When DSD determines that manufacture is the proper source of supply, they will process an AFLC Form 206 to the D/M for the manufacture.

(3) The D/M will manufacture in a timely manner. Upon completion of the manufacture, the item will be turned-in to DS or an issuing/storage material inventory center (MIC) and the requesting appropriation will be billed for the labor, raw material and indirect/overhead expenses involved.

(4) Manufactured items issued by DS to the D/M will be charged to the using job order as material using the D033 issue price.

d. *Line Support Manufacture:*

(1) *NSN Items Coded for Manufacture:*

(a) The D033 system will maintain demand data for NSN items source coded for manufacture in the same manner as items having another source of supply. When the demand is sufficiently recurring, a stock level and reorder point will be computed. DSD will maintain this stock level by submitting AFLC Forms 206 to the D/M for the required manufacture. Pertinent manufacture legible drawings will accompany the AFLC Form 206 work request.

(b) The MICs will requisition manufactured items stocked in DS, and may establish MIC stock levels. The MIC stock level may not exceed that required to support 15 to 30 calendar days of production. The MICs will issue these items against the using JON.

(c) Material standards maintained in the G005M system won't influence the DS stockage of NSN items source coded for manufacture. However, material standards are required for use in computing the sales prices of the using end item.

(2) *Part Numbered Items.* DS won't stock part-numbered items that have been manufactured. The D/Ms will manage and stock these items in the MICs.

(a) AFLCR 66-53 contains the procedures for processing AFLC Form 206 for recurring local manufacture of items needed for line support. The G005M system will mechanically produce AFLC Form 206 for these recurring requests.

(b) The Production Engineering Planner will carefully review the G005M projections and consider the balance on hand in the MICs before submitting AFLC Form 206 to the DSD. Manufacture will be limited to a quantity that doesn't exceed that required to support 180 days of production. For a first-time requirement and no projection by G005M, the planner will compute one quarter's requirement and submit an AFLC Form 206 for that quantity.

(c) DSD will process the AFLC Form 206 for part-numbered items to be manufactured and forward the completed form to the D/M.

(d) Upon the completion of manufacture, the D/M will process a washpost turn-in/issue transaction and place the manufactured items directly into the issuing/storage MIC.

(e) The MIC will issue the manufactured items, as required, to the using job order.

(3) Local manufacture for line support of one time requirements (nonrecurring) on serialized workloads, when included in the work package negotiated with the D/MM or approved by the Project Administration officer for over-and-above accomplishment, doesn't require the processing of AFLC Form 206. This line support may be accomplished as a labor operation on the JON applicable to the end item and worked under the G037E system. Prepare a handscripted AFLC Form 173, MDS/Project Operation, or AFLC Form 947, according to AFLCR 66-55, chapter 3, section D. This AFLC Form 173/947 may be used by the supporting shop for processing the manufacturing requirement. The analysis of unpredictable operations will also be used to determine recurrence and, when applicable, will be used as the basis for preparing AF Form 86, Request for Cataloging Data/Action. All recurring items will be manufactured on an AFLC Form 206 and placed in the MIC as material.

e. Work Authorization:

(1) All manufacture requests submitted on AFLC Forms 206 must have AFLC Forms 206 and 237 processed validly by the G004L system before work may begin. The AFLC Form 206 establishes the basic authority to accomplish manufacture. The AFLC form 237 and AFLC Form 240, Temporary Labor and Material Plan (Addendum), provides the labor and material data required for costing and result in the output of a WCD. Instructions for preparing these forms are provided in AFLCR 66-60 and this regulation respectively.

(2) Issue a separate JON according to DOD 7220.29H for the manufacture of an item. Prepare AFLC Form 237 using an M control number prefix and K job designator. Input of the AFLC Form 237 to the G004L system will result in the automatic assignment of the JON suffix based upon the computer processing date with status of planning indicator (SOPI) marked complete (C). The EII will be by NSN or NC, ND, or part number (FSC, P in position 5, followed by the item part number).

f. Pricing. The G004L system will compute a unit price for each unit of the JON quantity when the SOPI is marked complete (C). The UOM is always each (EA). Update of the D033 record by tape interface from G004L is governed by the following:

(1) When the acquisition source of an NSN item is designated as fabrication or manufacture at field level, the IESP is always the planned standard cost of manufacture. The current surcharge will be added by DSD to the EISP on General Support Division, Air Force Stock Fund items. The DSDR clerk will review the updated price in the due-in and D033 master balance record with the EISP plus surcharge. This policy also applies to part-numbered items determined to be candidates for field manufacture.

(2) Similarly, for those expense items managed by the Air Force (NSNs which are manufactured on a one-time basis), the planned standard cost to manufacture plus the current surcharge is entered into the D033 master balance record as the standard price. For those NSN expense items centrally managed by the Air Force or other DOD agency for which manufacture is requested, the cataloged standard price will prevail, (irrespective of the planned standard cost to manufacture).

(3) When the acquisition source of an NSN item is designated as fabrication or manufacture at depot level as opposed to field level, the unit cost is always the standard price, and the master balance record won't be changed to reflect the cost to manufacture.

g. Evaluation of Manufacture. The Financial Management and Analysis Branch (MAWB) will obtain and analyze G004L system products relating to manufacture not less than quarterly. As a result of the analyses performed, management indicators will be developed and presented to the directorate level. These management indicators must present a meaningful profile of the manner in which manufacture is being done. Overdue production, the need for revalidation of work requests, delays in processing by involved organizational elements, abuse of the priority system, need to include manufactured items on material standards, etc, are typical problems which should be revealed by the management indicators developed.

h. Requirements Feedback. The G004L system will produce an output (G004L-R1A Component Line Support Manufacture List) containing quantitative data of all manufacture items used by MA during the preceding quarter. The system will accumulate and sort the data to provide the appropriate MM organization a 1-year history of manufactured items. These data will be reviewed for possible source code changes and cataloging action.

1-13. Local Manufacture of Equipment:

a. All D/M proposals for the local manufacture of depot maintenance shop equipment must be prepared by the appropriate engineering and planning branch and submitted through the responsible equipment custodian to the installation equipment management office (IEMO) on AF Form 601, Equipment Action Request.

b. In compliance with AFM 67-1, volume IV, part one, chapter 18, actions by the IEMO will be based on the following:

(1) The manufacture of stocklisted local manufacture equipment items prescribed by allowance documents will be authorized and controlled as prescribed by those documents.

(2) Stock catalog data will be researched by IEMO Research Unit to determine if a standard locally or centrally acquired item will meet the requirements for non-stocklisted equipment items instead of local manufacture.

(3) The manufacture of nonstocklisted items is contingent upon IEMO approval when the estimated unit cost is less than \$3,000, and upon command equipment management office (CEMO) approval when the estimated cost is \$3,000 or more. Approval requires that

adequate justification be provided by the D/M on the AF Form 601 request submitted to the IEMO.

(4) Nonstocklisted equipment items may be authorized for local manufacture when the D/M's existing resources are adequate and any of the following conditions exist:

(a) The equipment is required to meet a locally unique requirement.

(b) The use of spares and related accessories is required by technical order to perform maintenance checks or repairs.

(c) An emergency condition exists and the equipment is required to preclude an adverse effect on mission accomplishment.

c. If the local manufacture request is approved, an AFLC Form 206 will be processed to the D/M by DSD. After the manufacture of the equipment item, the D/M will contact DSDR for disposition instructions. The use of an "L" number in the EII field is mandatory when the end item being manufactured has an assigned ERRC code of either "S" or "U."

d. Costs associated with the local manufacture of equipment will be treated as follows:

(1) The unit price entered into supply records determines whether the manufactured item is expense or investment equipment. If the unit price is less than \$3,000, the item will be classified as expense equipment and it is a stock fund item. If the unit price is \$3,000 or more, the item will be classified as investment equipment, and it is a non-stock-fund item.

(2) The unit price of locally manufactured equipment consists of the actual manufacturing cost of the unit, plus the supply surcharge.

(3) The actual unit cost is computed from planning data entered on AFLC Form 237 by the G004L system before the manufacture of the equipment item. In rare cases, the computed cost may result in a change in the original classification of an item as either expense or investment equipment. When this occurs, action must be taken to cancel and reinitiate all actions related to the item.

(4) The DMS, AFIF will bill the customer for the actual manufacturing cost.

1-14. *Exchangeable Component Item Control.* The basis for pricing end items is determined 12-15 months in advance of the actual generation of those items for repair. Because of this time-phasing and the necessity of establishing the pricing rates some 14 months in advance of workload generation, the customer has no reliable visibility of serviceable component availability, nor can maintenance rely upon such availability when establishing their labor standards for repair of the end items. These situations force consideration of concurrent repair of exchangeable components. The D/M is responsible for disposing of the exchangeable components, and concurrent repair of these items must be approved by the D/MM. Repair concepts for exchangeable items are normally agreed upon between the D/MM and D/M during the initial preproduction planning accomplished after

TRC assignment or when new major end item repair requirements are made known through major modification/engineering change. Those requirements may be of such magnitude or sophistication as to require a preproduction planning effort. That preplanning effort will determine and establish the repair process of those agreed-upon items, and will remain in effect unless those items, subsequently, become in "serviceable long supply."

a. *Job Routed Items.* When the D/M is notified by the D/MM that items have become in "serviceable long supply" they will make every effort to change the repair concept to a remove and replace policy, which will require establishment of those items on the applicable end item material standard, in order to preposition sufficient assets to support the repair program. Those items will then be removed, turned in to supply, and replaced with a like serviceable item until serviceable long supply assets no longer exist, at which time the original repair concept will be reinstituted. During the "in serviceable long supply" period, assets will be ordered on a "fill or kill" requisition. Should the requisition be killed, the D/M (scheduling) will immediately contact the WSPM/IM and mutually determine whether or not concurrent repair may be employed. There are exceptions to the remove and replace concept as indicated above, predicated upon the number and location of the long supply assets. Whenever the repair schedule is jeopardized by the inability to obtain long supply assets, concurrent repair may be accomplished with concurrence of the D/MM WSPM/IM. Any agreement to perform concurrent repair of long supply assets will be documented by the D/M (scheduler) and filed by the responsible planner in the pertinent planning jacket file.

b. *MISTR/PP72-10 Repair. (Non-Job-Routed).* Non-Job-Routed (NJR) concept is the procedure for repairing the Next-Higher-Assembly (NHA) and the subindentured items separately. Each has its own labor and material standard for the repair process. The reparable subindentured item is removed, turned into supply, and replaced with a like serviceable item (remove and replace except PP72-10 items). If an NJR item cannot be supported from supply and the repair capability exists at the source of repair (SOR), repair can be accomplished concurrently with the NHA and funded on an AFLC Form 206. If the SOR for the NJR item is collocated, the item may be transferred to the MISTR Line using AFLC Form 971, Maintenance Production Transactions, or AFLC Form 244, Material Request/Turn In/Custody Receipt, as appropriate. If the MISTR control number has a DPC = X (engines), an AFLC Form 971 will be used. If the MISTR control number has a DPT = T, then the item will be washposted on AFLC Form 244. When non-job-routed items are identified as "in serviceable long supply" it will be the prime WSPM/IM responsibility to terminate depot repair of those items, by canceling or decreasing repair requirements as may be needed on any project directive or MISTR requirements, as may be appropriate. When "serviceable long supply" assets no longer exist, the D/MM WSPM/IM will initiate action to reestablish any pertinent project directive/MISTR requirements. PP72-10 items, required to support engine repair, that have been identified as in "serviceable long supply" will be placed on the engine material standard and ordered on a fill or kill requisition. If killed, an operation number may be established against the engine

control number to accomplish the necessary repair; however the D/M (scheduler) will contact the D/MM WSPM/IM to obtain the necessary approval to do the repair. Documentation will then be filed in the appropriate planner's jacket file.

c. **Field Level Repair.** This type repair, when done in support of serialized end items, should be costed as over-and-above work to the end item with the approval of the project administrative officer (PAO). Normally, a block of hours per end item will be identified for this type effort. Once repair on a component has been made by the maintenance activity, and the component leaves maintenance, but subsequently fails for reasons other than material failure, any follow-on repair of that item will be costed as rework. The labor and material used in rework are charged to operations overhead in the RCC doing the work. Refer to AFLCR 66-62, chapter 1, for the applicable costing procedures.

d. **Other End Item Repair.** These end items are sold to the customer at a predetermined EISP. The material standards normally include the exchangeable component also. The component repaired on its own MISTR identity must be issued as material to the job order applicable to the next higher assembly. Multiple turn-in and issue documents are required in this case. The technical order for repair of the end item may have to be supplemented by use of the subindentured item technical order to complete the repair process.

1-15. **Control of Quarterly Sales of End Items.** Once the quarterly sales indicator has been assigned, it cannot be changed through a simple file maintenance action. For example, if the QSI for a specific serial number record must be changed from "M" to "C," a new production number must be established as well as a new serial number record with the new QSI = "C." An AFLC Form 971/244 must also be input to establish the induction.

1-16. **Reorganization Functions.** The MA\_E and ACFC units must provide timely support to MAW for all organizational changes. Due to the need to pass valid production and actual hour data to other systems, it becomes necessary to closely manage the data systems update preparation relative to organizational change. The net result is to limit organizational changes to being effective at the beginning of a fiscal quarter.

a. The data systems that must be closely monitored include:

- (1) G004C - Workload and Program Control System
- (2) G004L - Job Order Production Master System
- (3) G035A - Depot Maintenance Budget and Management Cost System
- (4) G037G - Maintenance Labor Distribution and Cost System
- (5) G072A - Depot Maintenance Production Cost System
- (6) E046 - Labor Standard Mechanization System
- (7) G005M - Depot Maintenance Material Support System

b. The G0376G system allows the identification and establishment of new projected RCCs during the first month of a fiscal quarter to support a proposed reorganization. The MA\_E planner must provide the indirect factor data for the projected RCCs during this period. The effective date for a projected RCC will be no earlier than the beginning of the subsequent quarter. Upon input of the projected RCCs and indirect factor data, the G037G system will output these data to the G004C system on the first day of the subsequent month. The G037G output identifies the RCC as current, projected or historical. G004C processes this input and makes an output with the approved RCC rate to G004L. During the remainder of the period (last 2 months of the input fiscal quarter), G004L will accept the input of new WADs and allow input of new material and labor standards to G005M and E046B respectively. G004L won't accept production count, inductions, or completions until the first day of the projected fiscal quarter.

c. The above procedure provides a substantial reduction of suspended actual hours to job orders. It provides a basis for valid accumulation of historical data for workload program control. It also allows 2 extra weeks for the manpower unit to have the personnel actions prepared and processed. It also ensures valid data being collected to job orders in process.

1-17. **Analytical Rework.** The assembly or disassembly, test and inspection of prints, modification kits or end items, assemblies or subassemblies to determine maintenance criteria. Includes prototype teardown, analysis and rework of an item to determine adequacy of job content and material specification on future workload.

1-18. **Material Deficiency Report (MDR) Control:**

a. Reference TO 00-35D-54 for category descriptions. MDR exhibits will be processed by D/M (support point) under action point control (QA or MM as applicable). The job order number established for processing these items will have job designator "G" assigned. If the processing ALC has a MISTR workload established, the same control number with job designator "G" will be used. The labor standard will cover the cause determination (analysis) and report preparation; no repair is authorized on these permanent JONs. If the processing ALC doesn't have an established MISTR workload, an AFLC Form 206 must be issued by the IM, and a temporary JON will be established and will include the cost of restoring the item to serviceable condition, if possible.

(1) To provide the proper audit documentation, a written notification of exhibit numbers with NSNs must be provided to the D/M. This notice may be maintained centrally by the D/M quality assurance unit or in the responsible scheduler's files as per local option. AFTO Form 114, Materiel Deficiency Exhibit, will accompany each exhibit sent to the D/M for processing. A copy of this tag and the communication notice (TWX or other) will suffice for the audit documentation. No exhibit will be accepted by the D/M without the AFTO Form 114.

(2) **Rework of MDR exhibits.** When analysis of the MDR exhibit determines that the TRC (where the work was done) was not at fault, the work will be done by that TRC as new work (by induction into the MISTR line).

When analysis of the MDR exhibit determines that the TRC (where the work was done) was at fault, the work will be done as rework by that TRC according to AFLCR 66-62. For those operations undergoing rework, production count won't be taken. The material used in rework will be charged to control number U6800 with cost code "L" for those items normally costed under codes "A," "L" or "R;" to control number U6800 with cost code "X" for those items normally costed under codes "D" or "M;" and to control number U6812 with cost code "X" for those items normally costed under codes "E" or "J" (blank job designator in all cases). The direct labor expended for this effort will be charged to duty code .26 with special project code 14 in the RCC where expended.

(3) Any materiel deficiency detected by the D/M quality organization from repair lines (the D/M becomes the initiator) must be processed with proper notification to the office of primary responsibility (OPR) (prime ALC). Reference TO 00-35D-54 for routing and processing control procedures. No work will be done on these items without proper OPR direction. When the D/M quality assurance unit initiates a deficiency on material provided or repaired by another TRC, the above control applies. When the D/M management elects to correct that deficiency without OPR direction, the item will be processed and costed as rework. No charges to a customer can be made. In this case, the labor expended will be charged to duty code .26 with special project code 14 in the responsible RCC and any direct material used will be charged according to subparagraph 2 above. No earned hour credit to a JON will be made.

b. Policy for Costing MDR Workload. Each quarter, a project directive or AFLC Form 206 will be issued to cover this workload. The type "6" project order will be cited and the PCN will reflect RGC "L." Each ALC performing this type workload must receive the project directive or AFLC Form 206 from each prime ALC. The engine MDRs will be worked under RGC "F" (OC-ALC and SA-ALC only). If the cost to accomplish any MDR is required by the customer, an individual AFLC Form 206 will be issued for that MDR analysis and the required cost breakdown specified in the remarks column of the AFLC Form 206. The restoration to serviceable condition will be done as follows:

(1) If the TRC wasn't at fault for the deficiency, washpost procedures from the analysis job order (G job designator) to the MISTR overhaul job order (A job designator) will be used.

(2) If the TRC was at fault for the deficiency, charges to a customer are prohibited. The restoration to serviceable condition will be done and the direct labor will be charged to duty code 26 with special project code 14 in the RCC where performed. Material will be costed according to paragraph 1-18a(2), in the RCC where used.

(3) If the work is done at a TRC which doesn't have the assigned workload responsibilities, charges will be made on a temporary job order number on the type "6" project order. In this case, AFLC Form 206 must be received from the IM. If desired, a separate PCN may be established for those MDRs initiated by the QA organization.

1-19. *Cost Class 4 Work (CC4)*. Repair, modification, manufacture, assembly, installation, relocation, and storage of D/M production or test equipment accomplished by D/M production personnel will be classified as overhead work. Most problems within this area are related to the determination of what constitutes CC4 work. Accomplishment of D/M equipment repair is CC4 work when done under all of the following conditions:

a. At the time the work is done, the equipment and/or all components are the property of the D/M through prior issue or manufacture action.

b. The work was initiated within the D/M rather than by a work order or request (authorization) from an outside organization (such as Directorate of Distribution) or by an AFLC project directive. NOTE: Items to be added to Directorate of Maintenance records must be manufactured on the authority of a work request from the Directorate of Distribution so that the item can be turned in for subsequent prescribed issued to the D/M as EAID (equipment authorized in use detail) equipment.

c. The work doesn't produce a product which will add to the Air Force stockage inventory (excluding EAID type inventories).

1-20. *Supporting Systems and Directives.*

System	Directive
D016 Mgmt Info Sys on the Status of Present/Proj Back Ordered Items	AFLCR 70-11
D033 AFLC Retail Stock Control and Distribution Central Material Location	AFM 67-1, Vol 3, Part 2
D041 Recoverable Consumption Item Requirements System	AFLCR 57-4
D046 Base Account Screening Exercise	AFM 67-1, Vol I, Part I, Chapter 7; Vol 2, Part 1, Chapter 9
D071 Stock Number User Directory	AFM 67-1, Vol 2, Part 1, Chapter 9
D143B Central Edit, Index, and Routing Subsystem	AFM 67-1, Vol 3, Part 5, Chapter 3
D160B Component Support Cost System	AFR 400-31, Vol 4
E046B Labor Standard Mechanization System	AFLCR 66-4, Chapter 4
G004B Project Order Control System	AFR 170-2 AFLCR 66-9, Chapter 4 AFLCR 66-59 AFLCR 170-10, Chapter 6
G004C Workload Programming, Planning and Control	AFLCR 66-9, Chapters 6 & 9 AFLCR 66-58
G004H Maintenance Actual Material Cost System	AFLCR 170-10 AFLCR 66-53
G004I Periodic Scheduling and Control For Equipment and Personnel	AFLCM 66-315
G004K AFLC Maintenance Facility Master Plan	AFLCR 66-4, Chapter 5
G005M Depot Maintenance Material Support System	AFLCR 66-52
G013 Financial Edit, Control and Analysis System	AFLCR 66-61 AFLCR 66-62
G019C MISTR Requirements, Schedules and Analysis (MISTR = Management of items Subject to Repair)	AFLCR 65-12
G020 Mechanized Scheduling and Control System	Local Directive
G024 D/M Management Job Order Number (JON) Information System	Unassigned
G035A Depot Maintenance Industrial Fund (DMS, AFIF) Financial Procedures	AFLCR 170-10
G037E MDS/Project Workload Planning System	AFLCR 66-55
G037G Maintenance Labor Distribution and Cost System	AFLCR 177-5
G046 Maintenance Job Tracking System	AFLCM 66-76 (Proposed)
G056 Maintenance Quality Assurance Data System	AFLCR 74-2 AFLCR 74-322 (Proposed)
G072A Depot Maintenance Production Cost System	AFLCR 66-9
G072E Depot Level Maintenance Requirements & Program Mgt.	AFLCM 66-260
K051 Weapon System Effectiveness Program and Models	AFLCR 400-49
D002 Standard Base Supply System	AFM 67-1, Vol II, Part II; Vol 2, Part 4: AFM 177-206

### 1-21. *Supporting Systems and Functions:*

a. D016 - Management Information System on the Status of Present/Projected Back-Ordered Items. The D016 system is designed to highlight items in critical stock positions with respect to customer support. Specifically, the system identifies contract line items which have underlying back orders, thus enabling the Manufacturing and Contract Administration Division personnel to take timely corrective action to minimize customer impact.

b. D033 - AFLC Retail Stock Control and Distribution (SC&D) Central Material Location. The AFLC Retail SC&D system is designed to improve materiel management and customer support through standardization of distribution decisions and depot processes and provide rapid and positive response to logistics demands.

c. D041 - Recoverable Consumption Item Requirements System. The D041 System computes requirements for recoverable type XD1, XD2 and XD3 items by interchangeability & substitutability (I&S) subgroups. Does the routine clerical, mathematical, and statistical work necessary to compute recoverable item requirements. Forecasts gross & net requirements using past & future programs, usage history, and asset information maintained within this system.

d. D046 - Base Account Screening Exercise System Interrogations. The D046 interrogation process is designed to provide an interrogation capability by stock number and by Federal supply class manufacturer (FSCM)/reference number for data maintained in: (1) The Master Item Identification Control System (D043), (2) The Interchangeability and Substitution Data Maintenance System (D097), (3) Defense Logistics Services Center (DLSC) files when the NSN or FSCM/reference number is not resident in the D043 system and with selected option codes, (4) the Base Account Screening Exercise System (D046), and (5) The Stock Number User Directory (SNUD) System (D071). It affords a means of obtaining current stock number related management data on a five-day-a-week basis and current FSCM/reference number related data and SNUD user registration data once a week.

e. D071 - Stock Number User Directory (SNUD). The SNUD is an AFLC-operated data system which provides selective automatic distribution of stock number oriented management data. It is a means of associating stock numbers with stock record account numbers (SRANs) or assigned user account numbers to provide tailored automatic distribution of management data to meet the individual needs of each user registered in SNUD. This tailoring is based on user established interest in a specific stock number and type of management data registration established by the user, with selection of required transactions being accomplished mechanically by SNUD. The need for manual research of reference documents, such as, stocklists, machine listings, etc, to keep base records current has been minimized.

f. D143B - Central Edit, Index and Routing Subsystem. The D143B system is a key feature of the Air Force recoverable assembly management system (AFRAMS). It is designed to provide all using systems with current and consistent management data for all stock numbers

for which the ALC has AF item management (wholesale) responsibility (D032, Stock Control and Distribution System) and all stock numbers applicable to the local special support (SC&D) system (D034A). The D143B subsystem verifies SRANs and routes incoming products to appropriate data systems and ALCs.

g. D160B - Component Support Cost System. The D160B system provides the capability to assimilate, portray and retain for historical reference, the quarterly cost of resources directly and indirectly associated with base and depot logistics support of aircraft subsystems and components. The costs are portrayed by MDS and work unit code (WUC).

h. E046B - Labor Standard Mechanization System. The E046B system provides the capability to set up and maintain labor standard for the Directorate of Maintenance within the Air Force Logistics Command.

i. G004B - Project Order Control System. The G004B system maintains the project order register and displays the status of every project order validated and accepted by the Directorate of Maintenance. It also provides financial reports to help accounting to get an adequate cash flow to operate each ALC.

j. G004C - Workload Programming, Planning and Control. The G004C system reflects the capability of the D/M to perform all assigned workloads. This effort is supported by AFLC/MASE and the D/M Resource Management Division (MAW) and Maintenance Industrial Fund Cost Section (ACFCI) at the various ALCs. The primary effort within MAWW is the planning of depot level maintenance workloads to efficiently use available resources while satisfying the needs of its customers, the Directorate of Materiel Management and other D/M customers. This effort supports the D/M customer negotiations process and allows a determination as to which of the stated workload requirements can be supported by the D/M. This system provides the mechanized data in which the workload and resource posture is portrayed for the current plus 4 years.

k. G004H - Maintenance Actual Material Cost System. The G004H system provides structured information for the effective and economical management of material applied in end item production and its cost during the day-to-day business of depot level maintenance. G004H serves as a collection, validation, and redistribution point for daily transactions. Valid material transactions are accumulated for each calendar month. A history file containing the complete history from inception through the current date of all active production numbers is maintained from which interrogation reports may be produced. Reconciliation Reports provide information necessary to reconcile distribution of material costs with billing documents and material issues.

l. G004I - Periodic Scheduling and Control for Equipment and Personnel. The G004I system provides an inventory of all PME serviced by an AFLC activity or owned by a tenant organization of the ALC activity; all D/M personnel requiring certification of skills on a periodic basis; and all D/M equipment requiring preventive maintenance on a periodic basis. The system provides a recall schedule for items due action and provides positive followup to ensure compliance with the schedule.

m. G004K - AFLC Maintenance Facility Master Plan. The G004K system provides management at the AFLC/ALC Directorate of Maintenance, HQ AFLC, Air Force and DOD management levels with facility management information. These data are related to inventory, capability and use of facilities, directly proportional to the command depot maintenance workload posture.

n. G005M - Depot Maintenance Material Support System. The G005M system is used to store, update and retrieve data on standard Bills of Material, developed by D/M material planning technicians, in direct support of items repaired by the Directorate of Maintenance.

o. G013 - Financial Edit, Control and Analysis System. The G013 system provides: (1) A daily and end-of-month analysis, by JON, of actual labor operation occurrences for all jobs with a status code of 0 or 1; (2) An analysis and action document for temporary jobs for all expense materials; (3) A planned bill of materials and actual usage of each suffix of permanent production numbers to provide planner visibility of the effectiveness of the established material standard; and (4) A WIP/CWF analysis of cost vs revenue to be derived for all JONs in work-in-process and completed work files.

p. G019C - MISTR Requirements, Schedules and Analysis. (MISTR = Management of Items Subject to Repair). The purpose of the G019C system is to provide the item manager and SOR ALCs with management information needed to respond to the short repair turnaround time required by the depot repair cycle. The system is used to schedule items for repair and monitor progress.

q. G020 - (SA-ALC Only) Management of Parts Shortages (MOPS). The G020 system is used to schedule sufficient quantities of serviceable parts to the assembly area in the Engine Production Branch to support the output schedule. It also projects and detects any expected shortages in serviceable assets and notifies the appropriate manager.

r. G024 - D/M Management Job Order Number (JON) Information System. The G024 system provides: (1) Timely information regarding the status of each JON, (2) Details to identify why actual costs of a job have exceeded or haven't met expectations, (3) Identity of jobs where the anticipated completion time hasn't been met, (4) A single source of data for MA personnel involved in financial analysis, (5) A system that has a high degree of flexibility in meeting user requirements for timely and accurate display of information, (6) A means for the user to get immediate access and retrieval of data, and (7) A technique for users to find out the impact of accomplishing a requested workload.

s. G035A. Depot Maintenance Industrial Fund (DMS, AFIF) Financial Procedures. The Depot Maintenance Industrial Fund Financial Procedures provides budget and cost information for organic DMS, AFIF internal management. The G035 system obtains materials costs from G004H and labor costs from G037G and other direct costs from G072A. ACFC manually inputs some overhead costs. The system first segregates costs into direct and overhead. The compiled overhead costs are distributed to supported production RCCs and pro-

vided to G072A. Cost class 4 costs are also distributed to owning RCCs in the G035A system.

t. G037E - MDS/Project Workload Planning System. The G037E system is used by management to plan, schedule, and control the modification and repair of aircraft and other type workloads that can successfully use the system.

u. G037G - Maintenance Labor Distribution and Cost System. The labor distribution system produces actual labor data for: (1) Daily actual labor utilization reports, (2) Daily and cumulative month-to-date labor summary and effectiveness reports, (3) Monthly cost reports, and (4) Daily projection of labor available to support product division shops workload. A monthly summary of detailed employees actual labor hours is distributed to supplemental accounts (duty codes) and to shredouts thereof, when necessary each day. Cumulative month-to-date/year-to-date totals are maintained and accelerated labor rates are applied to the cumulative monthly totals of on-duty hours to compute actual labor costs.

v. G046 - Maintenance Job Tracking System. The G046 system is used to collect, store and manage data for workload tracking. The system will perform mathematical calculations and output information that will assist D/M planning, scheduling, production support, production and management personnel in performing their assigned functions by providing visibility of tracked item status and repair process deficiencies. The use of G046 data in developing or refining maintenance repair processing plans and the dispatching and control of items through D/M repair shops will increase AFLC organic production and improve D/M support to its customers.

w. G056 - Maintenance Quality Assurance Data System. The G056 system is a computerized method of accumulating, sorting, computing and presenting quality/production data for analysis. Observation and defect data are input using remote devices as the data become available through inspection efforts.

x. G072A - Depot Maintenance Production Cost System. The G072A system computes planned end item repair costs, computes sales billing values for completed job orders, collects costs and man-hours expended on job orders, and builds information for maintenance managers to use in judging operating efficiency and financial performance by combining parts from each of the above. This includes figuring profit/loss.

y. G072E - Depot Level Maintenance Requirements and Programs Management. The G072E system provides a single source of information at each ALC for depot level maintenance (DLM) requirements, current production status of in-process work, projection of resource requirements for current and future DLM, display of resource allocations, and identity of areas requiring attention. G072E consolidates all DLM requirements by individual workload identity, SOR and reimbursement source.

z. K051 - Weapon System Effectiveness Program and Models. The K051 system is a combined effort of all functional elements (that is, Maintenance, Contracting

and Manufacturing, Engineering, Supply, Material Management, Quality Control, and Transportation) to obtain, retain, and improve the performance and reliability of systems/subsystems/components and parts on a logistics effectiveness basis in relation to the process of buying equipment/items; overhaul and repair; packaging, preservation and packing; material improvement, modification and service life extensions.

aa. D002 - Standard Base Supply System (SBSS). The SBSS is an automated inventory accounting system designed to provide timely support to base level activities. The computer programs and procedures involve base level supply, equipment, petroleum oil and lubricants (POL), munitions and clothing accounts.

## Chapter 2 PROCEDURES

2-1. *Address Tables.* To ensure proper distribution of data system products, establish address tables for maintenance planners and tenant organizations in G004L. MAW\_\_ with the aid of the planning/scheduling organizations, MA\_\_E and MA\_\_S, will set up these tables. Timely update of changes (new or discontinued units) must be accomplished. MAW\_\_ will file-maintain the CC4 Table, CAT and the WTCT. MA\_\_E will maintain the PAT. MA\_\_S will maintain the SAT. AF Form 1530 will be used to establish and file-maintain the tables. (See attachment 2 for formats). These tables will be contained in the G004LE1A (paper) and G004LE1B (microfiche) products.

2-2. *Planning Priorities.* The sequence for planning of temporary jobs is portrayed on a machine listing (G004LG5C), Planning Backlog of Temporary Job Requests (chapter 3). Ranking is based upon the job priority and the delivery date. For depot generated support requirements worked under temporary job orders, priority 1A won't be used if the scheduled completion date of the end item is more than 8 days away. The priority code is input by the initiator of AFLC Form 206. These codes are two positions denoting the following:

### 1st Position:

- 1 Mission Capability (See attachment 3, Mission Capability Codes.) (D/MM input only)
- 2 Area, Base, Tenant
- 3 Negotiated Prime Weapons
- 4 Negotiated Workload Other
- 5 Other Workloads

### 2nd Position:

- O 8 days Line Support work stoppage (used on D/MA input only).
- A 8 days mission capability (MICAP), urgent/emergency teardown deficiency report (TDR), MDR and quality deficiency report (QDR).
- B 30 days (Routine MDR (category II), (G J/D), and other (normally Q J/D work).
- C 95 days, Routine (D/MM Major Repair and Local Manufacture Requests)
- D 165 days (TCTO; Manufacture of Mod Kits, Kit Manufacturing, All Prototypes)
- E 165 days. Routine support to negotiated Workloads.

NOTE: Priority of "2B" will be used for local manufacture of safety TCTO kits.

a. Backlog. Backlogs of AFLC Forms 206 may exist for any workloading or planning organizations.

Workloading backlog/control number assignment/backlog of work requests is listed on the G004LG5B Report. The planning backlog of temporary job requests is shown on the G004LG5C listing. These backlogs occur when workloading or planning technicians accept work requests, and other pressing negotiated requirements override the workload or planning effort. Ranking of the backlogged requests will be by priority and delivery date.

b. Production delay codes must be input by workloaders for any temporary work requests backlogged in MAW\_\_ with past delivery dates, by planners for any temporary work requests backlogged in MA\_\_E with past delivery dates, and by schedulers for any temporary jobs where the JOQ hasn't been completed by the delivery date. Production delay codes will also be input for permanent JONs except for MISTR, serialized, and engine workloads. They will be input for permanent JONs when a scheduled or negotiated completion date hasn't been met, or as soon as it is known that the JON quantity cannot be completed by the scheduled date of completion. The production delay codes are necessary to provide feedback to the customer and to the MA internal management units. These codes are input with the AFLC Form 930, G004L File Maintenance Transactions, and will appear on the applicable G004L system products.

Definitions of production delay codes and how to input them are contained in attachment 3, and AFLCR 66-62, attachment 3.

2-3. *Workload Control Methods.* For each workload requirement, it is necessary to set up a means of identification for allocation of material, reporting labor used and accounting for sales of production. These accounts are basically established by MAW\_\_ through assignment of control numbers. There are two types of control numbers, permanent (all numeric) and temporary (an alpha prefix and 4 numerics) assigned (AFLCR 66-60). When the job designator is assigned, the combination of control number and job designator is called a production number.

a. Permanent Production Numbers. Any workload requirement negotiated and of a continuing duration, ample quantity, and counted in separate increments and processes, will have a permanent production number assigned. Workloads usually included under this concept are major end items, exchangeables (PME included), and long flow time end items.

(1) Material standards. Each workload assigned a permanent production number established in G004L for control of the workload must be evaluated for the component material items to be used in the repair process. Material standards must be prepared and input to the G005M system. These standards are an integral part of the Uniform Cost Accounting System in that these standards provide a means to compute an EISP (AFLCR 66-52).

(2) Labor standards. Labor standards for workloads assigned a permanent production number will be input to E046B (AFLCR 66-4) or G037E (AFLCR 66-55).

(3) P-Prefix. A P-prefix production number is a permanent production number and is referred to as a Support Production Number (SPN). Support production numbers are assigned to items (operations) worked in support of other permanent production numbers (nonserialized) or when similar end items are combined within the prime RCC. When two or more like items are identified by a support shop and they are worked under separate production numbers, the decision may be made to establish one SPN under which all may be worked. The criteria for establishing an SPN are:

(a) Items are alike in terms of form, fit or function.

(b) The labor to repair is relatively the same.

(c) The material standards are relatively the same.

(d) Processes in terms of labor and material are relatively the same.

Support production numbers don't reside in the G004L PJM. The do reside in the Support JON Master (SJM) and are established by AF Form 1530 (see attachment 2 for establishing procedures). Support production numbers will have a JCC of "B" (computer assigned) and will be transparent to the observer. Material charges will be at production number level. Labor and material standards will be established in accordance with AFLCR 66-4 and AFLCR 66-52 respectively. Production count may be manual or automatic as reflected on the SJM. Repair costs will be allocated to benefitting production number(s) by G072A.

b. Temporary Production Numbers. Temporary production numbers are established for all AFLC Form 206 requirements. One-of-a-kind, one-time requirements, workloads of very short duration, and manufacture are the types of work authorized for customers under this concept. Five, one-digit alpha prefixes are established for this type work. The central control number assignment activity in MAW\_\_ will use AFLC Form 956, Control Number Assignment, to monitor and control the assignment of temporary control numbers. Data automation will prepunch two separate decks with serial numbers 0001-9999 and prefixes M and T. Each deck will be maintained in files, active and inactive, to control temporary workloads.

(1) An A-prefixed temporary control number is applied to job orders covering technical assistance requirements offbase (TDY). The costs charged to these job orders will include direct labor, direct material, other direct costs and the applicable overhead. The work must be done outside the base/station on which the depot is located. An exception which allows use of an A-prefixed job order for work performed on the base/station is when that work is performed by personnel on TDY from another ALC. Only one "A" prefixed job order will be established for each area technical assistance request. Personnel from supporting D/M RCCs will be loaned to the responsible production RCC. All "A" prefixed job orders must contain either a valid customer account identity (CAI), MDS, or NSN as the EIL.

(a) For normal TDY job orders, the JOQ should be the total number of man-hours required for the TDY requirement. The labor operation on the AFLC Form 237 must reflect a valid production RCC, operation number 00001, BSPI of "S," the operation occurrence of 001 and operation standard hours of 001.00. The other direct cost (ODC) will include travel and per diem costs, and the cost of material requisitioned and issued at the area base where the TDY is being performed.

(b) For TDY job orders where a special unit job sales price is negotiated or established, the following procedure should be used for establishing the labor standard and other direct cost. The D/M receives several work requirements for support to which a unit job sales price should be applied. Among these are special projects, functional check flights where the D/M provides a pilot to another facility (including contract sites), and other similar applications. The job order records can be set up by MAW from processing the AFLC Form 206, initiation and processing of the support AFLC Form 237, and forwarding both directly to ACD. The unit sales price may be negotiated or established by including the travel, per diem and token labor. (Overhead labor is included in our RCC rates.) The JOQ on the AFLC Form 206 must be 00001. The AFLC Form 237 must reflect a production RCC, operation number 00001, the batch single processing indicator of "S," and the operation occurrence must be 001 with the operation standard hours of 000.10. To complete the AFLC Form 237, enter the header data, compute the ODC, and input. For example: A negotiated job cost of \$900 has been accepted. The RCC rate is \$30 per hour. Multiply the operation standard hours (OSH) (.10) times \$30 (RCC rate) = \$3. Job cost \$900 less the operation dollars (\$3) = \$897. This value is entered in the ODC block. Labor exceptions won't be processed for jobs using the job cost concept unless personnel are direct labor assigned.

(2) C Prefix. A C-prefixed temporary control number will be used to accumulate production costs to a specific customer account code for an area, base/tenant customer for PME only. The CAI must be used for all C-prefixed control numbers. To accumulate support man-hours, the C-prefixed production number must always be contained in the origin production number field of the G004I output tape for G004L processing.

(3) M Prefix. An M-prefixed temporary control number will be used for the overwhelming majority of manufacture work. Manufacture in support of suggestion items and tools/equipment for use within the D/M will be accomplished as a result of DSD initiation of AFLC Form 206 for that manufacture.

(4) S Prefix. An S-prefixed temporary control number with I job designator will be used for all cost class 4 work. This will include all repair and modification performed by the direct shops in support of the D/M facilities, ATE programming for the D/M, as well as D/M-owned PME items. (Reference AFLCM 66-315 procedures for major repair of PME and other plant equipment.)

(5) T-Prefix. This prefix will be assigned to all temporary repair work done on base within the D/M shop and all offbase modification programs under serial number control. Reference attachment for preparation of "G" card for serial number control.

c. JON Suffix Assignment. There are distinct differences between temporary and permanent (programmed) JONs.

#### 2-4. Work Authorization Documents:

a. AFLC Form 600D is used to establish the G004L master record for all workloads on which a permanent production number is used. MAW\_\_ sends this form to data automation.

(1) This form is prepared in multiple copies with additional copies as determined locally. One copy must be processed to data automation, and one copy may be maintained in the jacket file. End items selected for working on a preplanned basis must be of sufficient volume and have a predictable work content to justify the establishment of the required planning data and labor standards. There are certain types of workload which, due to their generation sources or inherent support systems, must be worked on a preplanned basis. These include items worked under MDS/Project Workload Planning (G037E; MISTR (G019C; PME (G0041); etc. where use of a permanent control number is a system requirement. The above data systems aren't used at Newark AFS; therefore, Newark AFS workloads are generated as a result of negotiated project directives. A production number will be effective and valid as long as the item and type of repair is required, regardless of when the production number is established in relation to the beginning or end of the fiscal year. There are specified applications of the production number for different types of end items and controls essential to workload processing. Those like end items worked under a serial number control concept, but for a different customer, require only one production number to be opened. A nonserialized controlled like end item requires a separate production number to be opened for each customer using a different project order. The program control number (PCN) will be different; the FCRN may be different. The source for the FCRN and PCN identity is MAW\_\_. This match is made through use of the proper PCN code. The following are specific line items requiring separate work authorizations for each job designer level of work:

(a) Each line item stock number negotiated and accepted for work in the MISTR system.

(b) Project directive workloads for which there is a recurring production requirement on each MDS of aircraft, aircraft engines, missiles, or inertial guidance system; and other major end items (OMEI) identified to a stock number.

(c) Base and tenant support requirements (by MDS or NSN).

(d) Each line item meeting the programmed criteria in (a) above, regardless of the type of source of generation.

(2) Processing AFLC Form 600D. The production order is prepared in a minimum of four copies. The distribution, use, and disposition of each copy of the production order is of utmost importance.

(a) After planning is completed, the planner retains copy 4 as a file copy. (Optional).

(b) Copy 1 is marked "Opening" and forwarded through the MAW audit control function for subsequent input to data automation. Each acceptable input will establish a master record at which time the jacket file is forwarded to the scheduler.

(c) The jacket file and copies 2 and 3 are held in an awaiting work file by the scheduler pending input of the workload. The Production Support Unit is alerted by the scheduler of the impending material requirements contained in the material standard.

(d) Copy 2 is furnished to the shop supervisors when the workload is a firm schedule.

(e) When production has been completed and the workload is no longer a requirement, copy 2 is signed by the shop supervisor and returned to the scheduler. The scheduler then pulls copy 3, marks it "delete" and forwards it to MA\_\_E. MA\_\_E initiates AFLC Form 930 to delete the record. Signed copy 2 is retained in the jacket file together with pertinent production records. The G004L system will suspense any closing attempt if the on-work-order balance isn't zero. The associated labor and material standards will be deleted mechanically. The planner may elect to retain a copy of the standards listings for future reference on like items.

(f) After the G004L record closes properly, the completed jacket file is forwarded to the designated records function for filing. Dispose of these files according to AFM 12-50.

b. Temporary Workload Forms. AFLC Form 206 is initiated by the customer of the DMS, AFIF according to AFLCR 66-60 and processed by MAW\_\_ for Request Number; Reject Code, Division Code or Delay Code; FCRN; Control Number; J/D; Data Processing Code; Production Section, Scheduling Designator; Planning Organization; Planner Technician Code and Workloader Technician Code. Two or more copies of AFLC Form 206 are sent to the planning unit. A computer listing (G004LG5C, Planning Backlog of Requests) will be output weekly with all identifying data. From these, the planner prepares AFLC Form 237 (attachment 2). The completed AFLC Form 237 is sent to data automation for processing. Edit errors are rejected to the planner on the G004LL3B, Daily Planner's List. Valid data input processed will be printed out as the official job master record and work document (G004LL3A). Details of the data element entries for AFLC Form 206 are in AFLCR 66-60, chapter 2. Part 2 of AFLC Form 206 is prepared by MAW\_\_ to establish follow-on JONs in support of blanket requests for services/support. Optional use of AFLC Form 959 will be made when a separate work document is required for each item in work.

c. AFLC Form 237 and AFLC Form 240 are prepared by the planner to support approved AFLC Form 206 customer requirements and for D/M cost class 4 requirements that aren't PME. Addenda to planned labor or material are authorized on M, T or S prefixed temporary job orders using AFLC Form 240 when the JON status code is 0. The EISP will be recomputed on M prefix JONs (see (4) Manufacture listed below). The EISP may be recomputed on T prefix (nonserialized) JONs until the EISP is greater than the customer's estimated cost. An example is: JOQ = 5, Inductions = 5 and Comple-

tions = 4. If the inductions are 5 and the completions are 5, the addendum will process validly; however, the EISP won't be updated. The AFLC Form 237/AFLC Form 240 labor input is edited based upon current calendar time frame to the project order time frame contained in the Request Number Master (RNM) file. If the project order time frame in the RNM file is before or equal to the current time frame, the AFLC Form 237/AFLC Form 240 labor input will process. If the project order time frame in the RNM is greater than current time frame, the AFLC Form 237/AFLC Form 240 labor input will reject and cannot be reinput until the current FY/FQ are equal to or greater than that of the PO. An example: The RNM has 32446 and the current time frame is 31XXX. The AFLC Form 237/AFLC Form 240 input (C, D, E cards) will reject until the current time frame becomes 32XXX or greater.

(1) **Planned Material.** Planned material is an integral part of the Uniform Cost Accounting System. However, for temporary work requirements, the material needed for each job must be input to G004L on AFLC Form 237 or AFLC Form 240 for all additions to the original Labor or Material BOM submitted on AFLC 237 Form. An AFLC Form 240 is used. This input is used to compute job cost and sales rate/EISP for all temporary JONs. The G072A system uses this planned material to allow comparison of actual material costed to the JON. All material to be charged as direct material to a JON must have been included in the BOM on AFLC Form 237/AFLC Form 240 for that JON. An alternate method to compute the material cost to a JON is the use of an "R" Bill of Material Indicator (BOMI) as explained below.

(2) **Direct Material Rate.** A provision is made for using a standard RCC hourly material expense rate for computing the EISP on temporary JONs. This is done by use of the "R" BOMI. If the BOMI is input as "R," the material cost is computed by multiplying the total standard hours for each operation by the direct material rate for the applicable RCC from the RCC rate in the EIA/EIB Validation Stack. If the BOMI is input as "M," only the cost of the material listed in the BOM portion of the AFLC Form 237/AFLC Form 240 will be computed into the EISP. Caution must be used in selection of the BOMI because this entry cannot be file-maintained.

(3) **Planned Labor.** Labor requirements for temporary work requests must be determined by the planner and documented on AFLC Form 237/AFLC Form 240 as labor operations for each RCC involved. Specific data elements are contained in attachment 2. This labor plan must be input to the G004L system for computation of hourly sales rates/EISP.

(4) **Manufacture:**

(a) **Local manufacture (M-Prefix)** planning procedures have been divided into two categories. The reimbursement code, which is the first position of the PCN, determines the category. Only reimbursement codes "R" and "W" apply to these new planning procedures. All other reimbursement codes will retain the existing planning procedures.

(b) **A fixed EISP** is the basic requirement of the new procedures. To achieve this, a complete planning package -- both labor and material -- must be developed. All material and other related data will be available before the job opening.

1. When the planner receives AFLC Form 206 from MAW, the planner must decide which planning procedures apply. If the first digit in Block 7 is "R" or "W," the planner will continue with these instructions.

2. Initiators of AFLC Form 206 will ensure that Block 2 contains DS or MM as the customer identity. No other organization identity is allowed. The customer identity is used for routing of the Temporary Job Request Status Report (G004LL3C) which contains customer funding information.

3. The planner will prepare and process an AFLC Form 237. Since this document determines the EISP, it must include total labor and material requirements. The profit or loss to DMS, AFIF is also determined by the EISP.

a. The SOPI Block 29 won't be marked complete until all the direct material is available and the total labor plan is reflected on the AFLC Form 237.

b. The scheduling jacket will be prepared and forwarded to the scheduling function. Since the SOPI is incomplete, a JON suffix and the Temporary Job Record (G004LL3A) won't be included with the jacket, but the jacket must include two copies of AFLC Form 237. The scheduler will forward a copy of the AFLC Form 237 to the production support function (PSF) for material requisition. The PSF/MIC will order and store the required material at the Production Number Level. When all material is available, a local manufacture Start Notice (G005M223) is received by the scheduler, who in turn will notify the planner of the availability of the direct material.

c. The planner, after receiving the material availability from the scheduler, should verify the material both for accuracy and price variance. An AFLC Form 930/237 may be required to correct any deficiency.

d. The SOPI, after receipt and verification, must be changed from *incomplete* to *complete*. The normal computer action will now occur producing a JON suffix, EISP and the Temporary Job Record. The planner must forward the Temporary Job Record to Scheduling. At this time, the EISP is frozen.

4. File maintenance, after the JON assignment, must have MAWW approval, and will create a new EISP. At end of the fiscal year all EISP are frozen and file maintenance may be only for record update.

5. Addenda after JON assignment, with MAW approval, won't change the EISP but may be allowed for record update.

6. All requests for cancellation or JOQ reduction must be processed through MAW. When a JON is cancelled, the labor plan will require file maintenance allowing for actual hours expended.

7. When a JON suffix is assigned, the JON Status Code (JSC) becomes a zero. The JSC "S" won't apply for M-Prefix JONs with "R" or "W" reimbursement codes. The only suspended actions will occur between MAW and the customer.

(c) The planner will continue receiving the computer products for Production Number and process tracking. The format will remain the same.

1. The JON Master-Temporary (G004LG1A) method of recording OWO and AWM for reimbursement codes "R" and "W" has been modified. Upon receipt of an AFLC Form 206, the computer will automatically assign the total JOQ to the AWM field. This quantity will remain in the AWM field until the AFLC Form 237 is marked complete. At this time, the computer will move the AWM quantity to the OWO field.

d. Mechanical Work Control Document. Based upon initiator, MAW\_\_ and MA\_\_E, and input data from AFLC Forms 206 and 237, the computer will provide a computer list of all data elements, labor operations, material requirements for temporary JONs. This listing (G004LL3A, Temporary Job Record; chapter 3 of this regulation) may be used as the official WCD except when a separate WCD is required for each end item in work. Space is provided for signatures/stamps as required for verification of work accomplishment. The planner will review this document for accuracy and completeness of planning, and make any necessary labor or material additions to the G004L system on AFLC Form 240 before release to the scheduler. If an additive is made, a new G004LL3A will be received and stapled to the original. When a backshop is involved, the responsible planner will provide a copy of G004LL3A to the backshop planner.

(1) Jacket File. The JON jacket file is a suitable envelope used to maintain and accumulate technical and production data on the production number and JON suffix. The jacket file is prepared by the responsible planning function concurrent with the preparation of AFLC Form 237. This envelope must be of sufficient size and capacity to contain the anticipated quantity of cumulative data. The production number and EIL are shown on the face of the jacket file. The file is furnished to the scheduler when the planning process is completed. Each transaction processed validly by the G004L system appears on the G004LL2A, Daily End Item Production Account Visibility and Cross-Reference List. These dailies are retained in the scheduling area. Copies of the AFLC Form 206, AFLC Form 237, and the G004LL3A list are inserted in the jacket files. For local manufacture jobs awaiting material or tech data, two copies of the AFLC Form 237/AFLC Form 240 are inserted in the jacket files.

(2) Release of the Jacket File. The planner, after ensuring the JON master record is correct and complete, forwards the jacket file to the scheduler.

(3) When production has been completed and the G004L record closes properly, the completed jacket file is sent to the designated records function for filing. Dispose of these files according to AFM 12-50.

e. PME Production Number:

(1) Production numbers established in the JON master for PME workload will always contain data processing code "P." The G004L system will accumulate PME production count received from G004I for output to G035A, G004B, and G072A. Roll-up by RCC to the applicable C- or S-prefix number is made.

(2) This PME workload may be accountable to either C- or S-prefix CAls by G004I through use of the customer identity code. The current month coding will be used for the JON suffix on these C and S numbers.

2-5. Job Order Number (JON Master. The JON master record, established for each end item or other type workload requirement, provides the basis for management visibility. As such, it is mandatory that the planning activity perform its function timely and validly. The source of assets to be repaired, the level of repair to be accomplished, who will do the repair, methods to be used, the necessary tooling and skill required, are items that the planner must know to ensure valid master record establishment. Several edits on input data are accomplished in the computer (attachment 5). The correction of erroneous JON master data must be made before completion of the last end item which completes the JOQ. All data in error must be corrected as soon as they are discovered due to the G004B interface for progress billing. The planner must pay heed to the G004LL3F, Serial Number List, and G004LL3B, Daily Planner's List, to correct input errors (chapter 3).

2-6. End Item Sales Prices:

a. Permanent Job Order End Item Sales Prices. The G004L system contains an EISP file (Sales Price Master - SPM) at the control number/job designator level for permanent control numbered end items. At the end of each fiscal year and on demand (authorized by AFLC/MAJ), this file is updated by the file generated by the G072A system (S09 values). Only MAW\_\_ authorized file maintenance of the EISP file will be accepted by data automation. This input goes into a special G004L update procedure (work unit SP). A new price won't be input directly to a JON by AFLC Form 930 unless authorized by MAW\_\_. When the AFLC Form 930 is processed by G004L, the EISP on the H7 transaction will be overlaid by the approved EISP contained on the Sales Price Master (SPM). This procedure allows in-process JONs to maintain the EISP at which they were established unless individually file-maintained at JON level.

(1) New Item End Item Sales Prices. When an AFLC Form 600D is initiated for a new inventory item (new production number is established in the G004L master record), the planner/MAW\_\_ will enter the estimated sales price and FCRN on the form. The G004L system will then enter the production number, FCRN and estimated price in the SPM. Consideration of the standard material and labor rates for each RCC involved must be made to determine this price. (Serial number controlled items are exempt.) This sales price stays on that item until either AFLC approves a change for the item or the next annually G072A-computed EISP is established in the SPM. If AFLC approves, a quarterly update of the SPM can be accomplished by using the newly computed G072A EISP values to replace the existing values in the G004L SPM. This update will result in new JONs acquiring the approved EISP.

(2) New MISTR Item Procedures. Each year, the D/M workload and manpower function will negotiate with the D/MM production specialist to determine which MISTR requirements can be accepted for repair within the maintenance capabilities for the ensuing fiscal year. During the fiscal year, reviews will take place between the D/MM production specialist and D/M workload and manpower function, for adding, deleting, or adjusting current fiscal year quarterly requirements. All requirements accepted by maintenance will be estab-

lished and maintained in the MISTR master file with the associated unit repair cost (URC). The URC is mechanically input to the G004L system from G072A annually and output to G019C by G004L on the next interface cycle. When new JONs are entered into G004L through the production transaction, the G004L record establishment procedure will access the SPM file to obtain the current price. If the SPM file doesn't contain this production number, G004L will establish the new JON record with a zero EISP. File maintenance by MAW\_\_ personnel is required to establish the sales price by use of the AF Form 1530 and initiation of AFLC Form 930 (H7) with the EISP change at JON level to trigger G004L to repeat the accessing of the SPM file to acquire the EISP for the JON record. All new JONs created by an induction transaction will pick up the current price from the SPM file. Only MAW authorized file maintenance of the SPM file will be accepted by data automation. Resulting reports are:

(a) G004LS1A. End Item Sales Price File Maintenance Report (EISP F/M Report). This report will be produced only when the file has had an updated AF Form 1530 processed against it. It will contain both valid and invalid transactions. Recipients are ACFC, MAWS and MAW\_\_.

(b) G004LS1B. G004L versus G072A EISP Mismatch Report. This report will reflect those control number/job designator records contained in G004L for which G072A doesn't have an EISP. Recipients are MAWS and MAW\_\_. The MISTR monitor in MAWS will work with MAW\_\_ to research these records and work with the specific planner to determine the EISP to be input to the SPM file by AF Form 1530.

(c) G004LS1C. Deleted CN/JD Records. This report will reflect those records in G072A which have been deleted from G004L. Recipients are MAWS and MAW\_\_. The MISTR monitor will coordinate all actions required (if any) to delete the labor and material standards that created this condition. (System interfaces should delete the standards automatically.)

(3) Processing and Review of MISTR URCs. Before the beginning of each quarter and as requested by the D/MM, MISTR IM Repair Cost Reports are provided to the D/MM for review of dollars projected by the TRC. Before the beginning of each quarter, MISTR TRC Repair Cost Detail, by IM, and summaries are provided to Maintenance. The normal means for establishing new URCs for MISTR items is the annual mechanical computation of these costs in the G072A system which are overlaid into the MISTR master file. New MISTR items generating during the fiscal year require the D/M engineering/planning function to determine an estimated price for each item. That estimate will be entered on an AFLC Form 600D and forwarded to the D/M financial management function (MAW\_\_) before being input to the G004L data system. The estimate is then made available to G019C on the following interface cycle. The recommended technique for determining the estimated repair price is identified below. (It must be noted that once the price is input to the G004L data system on a permanent production number, it won't be changed without AFLC approval.)

(a) Process sufficient quantities on a temporary production (T-prefix) number to determine actual cost of repair and adequacy of labor and material standards for later establishment on a permanent production number.

(b) Establish the labor and material standards in the appropriate data systems (E046B and G005M). Using the G004C approved RCC rate (less the direct material portion) and the RCC labor standard, determine the dollar value for each RCC through which the end item is processed. Determine the direct material costs by NSN. Then summarize the extended labor and material values to a single dollar/cents total. This value will be entered on AFLC Form 600D and processed through MAW\_\_ for input to the permanent JON master (PJM) and SPM files.

b. Sales Rates/End Item Sales Prices. All end item production or services saleable to a customer must have a means to recover the cost thereof. For this purpose, an hourly sales rate or an EISP is used. On temporary JONs that aren't serialized, the G004L system will use the planned labor and the BOM to compute the hourly sales rate or the EISP. The G004C system provides a table of the RCC approved rates to G004L for this purpose. The MDS rate is used for organic work. The G004L computed rate or EISP is based on the UOM being input as HR or EA. Depot field team job orders will always use an A-prefixed temporary job order (not serialized). These will be priced at an EISP per standard hours with UOM of each. The cost of travel, per diem, and team site material will be added to the total job cost and input by AFLC Form 237 as other direct cost. The labor operation number will be 00001 in all cases when the A-prefixed JON is used. The C-prefixed JONs are priced at a computer determined hourly rate and apply to all non-D/M-owned PME. M-prefixed JONs are priced at an end item computer determined price only. S-prefix JONs aren't priced in G004L. They are overhead work and therefore not saleable to a customer. G004L will log month-to-date earned hours by RCC. RCC earned hours are passed daily to G037G and monthly to G072A. G037G will compute labor summary and effectiveness. G035A will compute earned hour costs and distribute them to owning RCCs when identified to legitimate RCCS. If earned hours are identified to owning RCC MAAAA, G035A will compute the earned hour costs and move them into G&A. S-prefix JONs apply to all CC4 work including D/M owned PME. T-prefixed JONs, if serialized, are priced at an hourly sales rate from the serialized master record. All nonserialized T-prefixed JONs are end item priced by G004L computation. Rate guidance for use with T-prefixed JONs (serial numbered) is provided in the following paragraph. In some cases, accomplishment of some workloads by serial number control is required to preclude over/under costing to the customer. Refer to AFLCR 66-9, chapter 6, for policy on applying special rates for these areas.

(1) Serial Number Work (Temporary). The application of serial number control is limited to T-prefixed temporary production numbers. These temporary production numbers may be applied to aircraft, missiles, inertial guidance systems, and OMEI including long flow time items on which the work content varies considerably from one item to the next (same NSN, MDS, etc).

Drop-in-maintenance base assigned or chase aircraft, when serial number control is used, must have the HQ AFLC approved rate applied by input to the serial number master file. When accomplishing crash/battle-damaged workload on a serialized basis, with either a permanent or T-prefixed temporary production number, the HQ AFLC approved hourly rate for that specific workload will be applied and entered into the serial number master file (AFLCR 66-9, chapter 6).

(2) Rate Computation. The G004L system will compute the cost of all nonserialized A-, M-, or T-prefixed JONs. A description of the elements and machine formulas is listed below. These computations provide an EISP or an hourly sales rate to G004B as required and to G072A at the end of the month. When any element affects the cost in a labor operation, or the material associated with an operation, or the JOQ is changed, the below-computed elements will be recalculated for the given JON. When a labor operation is added, or when the associated RCC (an RCC rate) is changed, the current RCC rate will be extracted from the G004C funded RCC rate table for use in the calculations. All other computations will be performed with the RCC rate that was in effect at the time the labor operation was established on the temporary labor standard file. This means that the vast majority of labor costs will be calculated at the rates that prevailed when the job was opened in G004L. See attachment 3 for cost code application.

(a) Expense material is also known as funded or nonexchange material. For temporary workloads, all expense material will have a cost code of A and it will be applied at 100 percent of the stocklist price.

(b) Investment material is also known as unfunded or exchange material. For temporary workloads, all investment material will have cost codes of D/E/M/T/X/Z. Cost code E material will be applied at the average repair cost, while the remaining investment material will be applied at 100 percent of the stocklist price.

(c) Computation routines:

1 Expense Material Cost. To compute the expense material cost (EMC) for an operation (for all operations with cost code A), multiply the stocklist price (SLP) times the material quantity (MQ), then summarize the results up to operation number level (there can be multiple different items of material for any given operation).

$$EMC = SLP \times MQ$$

2 Investment Material Cost. To compute the investment material cost (IMC) for an operation (for all operations with cost code D/M/T/X/Z), multiply the SLP times the MQ, then summarize the results up to operation number level. If the cost code is E, use the average repair cost in the same formula. In both cases, the product may contain up to six dollar positions and two cents positions. Transactions exceeding these limits will be error coded and output on listing.

If the cost code is D/M/T/X/Z:

$$IMC = SLP \times MQ$$

If the cost code is E:

$IMC = \text{Average Repair Cost} \times SLP \times MQ$  (Round to two decimal places)

3 Budgeted Labor Cost. To compute the budgeted labor cost (BLC) for an operation (the cost of the labor required to complete that operation on all end items in the JOQ), multiply the operation count limit (OCL) times the operation standard hours (OSH), and multiply the result times the rate (from G004C) for the RCC. The product may contain up to six dollar positions and two cents positions. Transactions exceeding these limits will be error coded and output on listing.

$$BLC = OCL \times OSH \times RCC \text{ Rate}$$

4 End Item Sale Price (EISP). To compute the EISP (the EISP is needed on all WADs with UOM = EA), summarize the expense material cost (total EMC) for the job; summarize the BLC for the job; add these two totals to the other direct cost (ODC), and divide the result by the JOQ. The product may contain up to six dollar positions and two cents positions. Transactions exceeding these limits will be error coded and output on listing. If BOMI = M.

$$EISP = EMC + BLC +$$

---


$$JOQ$$

If BOMI = R, the BLC must include the RCC direct material rate (Basic RCC Rate + Direct Material Rate)

$$EISP = BLC + ODC$$

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$$JOQ$$

5 End Item Hourly Rate. To compute the end item hourly rate (EIHR needed on all WADs with UOM = HR), add the total expense material cost, the total labor cost, and the ODC. Divide this sum by the total standard hours for the job. Round the result to whole dollars, rejecting any job with over three significant digits. Also, round the result to three decimal positions.

$$HSR = EMC + BLC + ODC$$

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$$TSH$$

6 End Item Labor Standard (EILS). To compute the end item labor standard, divide the total standard hours for the job by the JOQ. Round the result to three decimal positions.

$$EILS = TSH \div JOQ$$

7 Standard Expense Material Cost (SEMC). To compute the standard expense material cost for an operation, divide the total EMC for the operation by the OCL for the operation. Round the result to three decimal positions.

$$SEMC = EMC \div OCL$$

8 Standard Investment Material Cost (SIMC). To compute the SIMC for an operation, divide the total IMC for the operation by the OCL for the operation. Round the result to three decimal positions.

$$SIMC = IMC \div OCL$$

**9 Reasons for Recomputation.** Whenever any element that affects the cost of a job is changed by file maintenance, all of the above computed elements will be recalculated for the given JON. When a labor operation is added (through an addendum), or when the associate RCC is changed by file maintenance, the current RCC rate will be extracted from the validation stack table for use in the calculations. All other computations will be performed with the RCC rate that was in effect at the time the labor operation was established on the temporary labor standard file. This means that the vast majority of labor costs will be calculated at the rates that prevailed when the job was planned and opened in G004L.

1. Temporary JONs are restricted to 1 JON suffix per production number. For nonserialized JONs, the suffix is assigned normally when the AFLC Form 237 data (C card) is processed validly by G004L for A-, M-, and T-prefixed job orders. In this case, G004L assigns the suffix as the current fiscal year, current fiscal quarter, and the last position from the reimbursement code. The C card is edited to the AFLC Form 206 data residing in the RNM file in the project order number field. If the current calendar date (when the C card is processed) is equal to or is later than the PON (FY and FQ) on the RNM, G004L assigns the suffix as the current FY and FQ. If the data the C card is processed is before the project order number (PON) (FY and FQ) in the RNM, the AFLC Form 237 data will be rejected. An exception to the above allows G004L to assign a monthly suffix for C- and S-prefix JONs. These S-prefix JONs will exist for the purpose of collecting Cost Class 4 earned hours for that month only, and a new one is established mechanically at the beginning of each month. The nonserialized A, M and T prefixed JONs stay the same until the total JOQ is completed. These JONs are closed mechanically when the completion value equals the JOQ. Serialized temporary JONs are normally T-prefixed and the suffix is assigned through the serialized master record input on AF Form 1530 (attachment 2). The normal serial numbered JONs remain in work until the end item is completed. The sales indicator (column 66 of AF Form 1530) in this case is C. Some end items due to varying work content such as base assigned aircraft or extremely long flow time make it more desirable to create sales commensurate with the applicable project order period. The JON suffix created by the G004L system is input to the serialized JON master record. Each quarter, G004L will mechanically create the applicable PON. For these interim sales, the sales indicator for column 66 of the AF Form 1530 is M. This application will generate quarterly sales and is limited to the type 6 and 7 project orders. Recurring work for base tenant support will be accomplished using an "S" data processing code and a "T" prefixed control number. These transactions will be assigned a QSI of "M" and a UOM of "HR" by the G004L system. The JON suffix will be computer assigned and updated each quarter with a new JON suffix and PON as explained in paragraph 2-13.

2. Permanent JONs may have more than one suffix on a given production number at one time. The scheduler will assign the JON suffix (quarterly or monthly) by entering the JON suffix in the appropriate columns of an AFLC Form 244/971 induction. When the G004L

system receives a JON suffix that is new, it will create a new JON record using all the data on the previous JON or WAD and the new JON suffix. See the edit for the JON suffix on AFLC Forms 244 (D7) and 971 (J&R) input in attachment 5.

c. Other Major End Items (OMEI) Pricing. The following method will be used to price the programs and specific jobs included in the category "Other Major End Item." The current method of computing sales prices in the G004C system will be continued; however, the published rate for OMEI will identify the labor and burden rate per hour plus the average historical material rate per hour; that is, the same rate as currently published but with a breakout of the two elements. This will be used by the customer for planning purposes. Actual job pricing will be done in two phases.

(1) An Examination and Evaluation (E&E) will be authorized and performed at the published rate per hour, exclusive of the direct material portion of the rate.

(2) When the E&E has determined the amount of material required for the specific job, a repair job hourly rate will be computed. The projected total expense material cost will be divided by the projected direct product standard hours (DPSH), and the resultant expense material rate per hour will be added to the published labor and burden rate per hour. This total rate for the job will be entered into the serial number master in the G004L system and the job will be completed and sold at this job rate. This method will be used whether the repair is performed on a permanent or temporary production number.

d. Field Team Requirements. These requirements are normally within the scope of TO 00-25-107. AFLC Form 206 will be initiated using RGC "M" on a type 6 Project Order with a work performance category "N." Man-hours expended in the following functions related to each requirement are chargeable:

(1) Preparation for trip:

- (a) Inventory of tool kits.
- (b) Process special tools/equipment.
- (c) Obtain equipment/tool property passes.
- (d) Acquire technical data.
- (e) Obtain work control documents with referenced technical data.
- (f) Obtain advance payment.
- (g) Obtain airline tickets.
- (h) Clear through the appropriate organization.
- (i) Obtain any special clothing issues.

(2) Return processing:

- (a) Process individual itinerary.
- (b) Process back into work center.
- (c) Check tools into shop.
- (d) Turn-in equipment used on TDY.
- (e) Clear property pass.
- (f) Turn-in special issue material.

2-7. *End Item Identity Configuration (EII)*. The G004L system edits each EII relative to the RGC, and job designator (JD). These identities relate to type of end item and funds source. The EII configuration table and the applicable edits for each type of workload identity are portrayed in attachment 5.

a. The end item stock number, MDS, or technical assistance identities (customer account identity) description must be entered in the FSC/stock number blocks of each WAD. The accuracy and correct application of these entries are essential to the continued integrity of the data system and end item production reporting to DOD. The finite structuring of this entry is such that if an erroneous entry is made in any of the designated fields, the computer cannot adequately interpret and provide useful data.

b. The MDS entry must match the established Air Force approved MDS table of standard configurations. The establishment and maintenance of the MDS master file is the responsibility of HQ AFLC/MASE. This MDS validation table must include each MDS end item in work in the depot, or to be input on future program. Data automation will maintain the table of acceptable MDS identities in the G004L system in coordination with HQ AFLC/MASE. Locally assigned identities won't be entered in the MDS master file or on the WAD. However, if two or more WADs have the same MDS, the noun entry (8 alphas or numerics) may be used to identify each separately by customer, etc.

c. Each WAD that is prepared for an end item or group of items will reflect entries in the class code and stock number block as prescribed.

2-8. *Serial Number Application*. End items processed under serial number control may have either a temporary (T-prefix) or permanent production number assigned. A-, C-, or S-prefix numbers aren't authorized. All negotiated end items will have a permanent production number assigned when serial number controlled. Normal application is for aircraft, missiles, aircraft jet engines, and OMEI. Labor and material requirements are established accordingly.

a. *Serial Number Record File*. It is important that the JON master and the serial number data be established before any production count is taken to preclude rejection. This file is established by preparing and submitting AF Form 1530 to data automation. The responsible planning activity (MA\_\_E) will establish, maintain, and change serial number data on the JON master for the D/M. The form must be prepared in duplicate. The original will be forwarded to data automation through MAW\_\_ for entry/approval of the sales rate to PON and FCRN. The second copy will be retained in suspense pending receipt of the printed serial number master list and verification of the input data. If a reject occurs, the input transaction will be reflected on the G004LL3B listing with an indication of the invalid entry. Correction will be made by resubmission of AF Form 1530 with the correct data. To ensure proper data are contained in the master file, all valid transactions must be verified by manual comparison of the AF Form 1530 input data and the serial number master record listing (G004LL3F). If erroneous data are depicted on the G004LL3F listing, the data will be corrected by submitting AFLC Form 930.

The G004LL3F listing reflects transactions added to this file. The AF Form 1530 can be destroyed after verification. This listing will be retained until a new one is received. The verification of data elements in this file is necessary as the key elements for costing and sales billing are contained on it and extracted for use by G004B, G072A, and G004L production count editing.

b. *Input Data Elements*. Data elements input and their descriptions are contained in attachment 2.

c. *G037E (MDS/Projected Workload Planning)*. The serial number data on the JON master must contain an entry for each aircraft worked under G037E. The JON suffix must be the same as the aircraft identification code in all 3 positions (AFLCR 66-55).

d. *Other Major End Items*. These end items must have a separate JON suffix for each serial numbered item.

2-9. *File Maintenance*. Several files are maintained in the G004L system. AFLC Form 930 (attachment 2) is used for file maintenance of data contained in the various files. Action codes with specific record identifying data will be used to overlay the desired data elements.

a. *Permanent Production Numbers*

(1) Labor standards for permanent production numbers don't reside in G004L, but are contained in E046B. Refer to AFLCR 66-4 for file maintenance procedures.

(2) Material standards are contained in G005M. AFLCR 66-52 contains the procedures for establishment, refinement, and file maintenance.

(3) *Serial Number Data*. Permanent production numbers must be established in the G004L JON master before input of the serial number data. AFLC Form 930 with action code 8 will be used for update of the serial number data on the JON master file. Block numbers, entries, and data elements applicable are listed in attachment 2.

(a) The control number/job designator must be previously established in the JON master file with a data processing code (DPC) equal to 2 or 9. There can be no duplicate serial numbers within a given JON.

(b) JON suffixes for G037E items will be all numeric and must correspond to the G037E aircraft identity code. Serialized items that are non-G037E involving supply, DPE = 2, will have a JON suffix of all numerics. The last position (if DMISA) must be the OPC. For serialized Air Force items use 0. Other OPC are: Army-1, Marine-4, Navy-5, Unassigned-0, and Air Force and other services-A (AFM 67-1, volume 1, part one, chapter 9). Serialized items that are non-G037E not involving supply, DPC = 9, will have a JON suffix of all alphas.

(c) The production section/scheduling designator must be on the scheduler's address table contained in the G004LE1B microfiche product. The EII may be different from the MDS in the JON master file but must be on the MDS table in the validation stack. If the EII is an NSN, it must be the same NSN that is in the JON master file.

(d) The PCN must be on the PCN table in the validation stack reflected on G004LE1B. The PON year and quarter are input on the AF Form 1530 and by using the PCN and the table, the last three positions of the PON are acquired. The FCRN must be on the FCRN table reflected on the G004LE1B. The UOM must be input on each entry and must relate to the hourly sales rate EISP.

(e) The completion date will be created by G004L on the day the end item completion is reported to G004L. The serial number record on the JON master will be mechanically deleted at the end of month after the month in which the completion occurred.

(f) QSI (column 66, AFLC Form 1530 (cannot be blank)) is C for line processed serial number controlled items. M is input for base assigned (chase) aircraft. When the QSI = C and the DPC = 9, the JON suffix for temporary JONs is assigned as all alphas on the JON master file.

(g) The G037E system contains all data for labor application, aircraft identification, major job structure, and programs to produce the required scheduling/production documents.

(4) The JON master file contains the basic identification data, production data, and machine processing data. File maintenance is accomplished by AFLC Form 930 using action code 6 or 7 and record identity data. Overlay of input data is made to the existing data element. Block numbers, entries, and data elements applicable are reflected in attachment 2.

b. Temporary Production Numbers. The temporary production numbers reside in four master files in the G004L system. File maintenance of any of these files may be necessary. AFLC Form 930 is used for file maintenance (attachment 2).

(1) Other Direct Cost. These costs are travel cost, per diem, and material cost when requisitioned and issued at the area base where the TDY is being performed. For material issued and requisitioned to that A-prefix job order number at the home station, the material must be entered in the BOM segment of the AFLC Form 237/AFLC Form 240. A change in the other direct cost, a change in the number of man-hours, a change to labor content or material requirements will cause the G004L system to recompute a new hourly sales rate. Any change to labor, travel, or material cost must be entered into the G004L system by use of AFLC Form 930.

(2) Cancellation of work. There are two types of work cancellation. One type is deletion of the JOQ requirement. If this occurs while the job is still in planning, the planner will submit an AFLC Form 930 with a zero entered in the JOQ block. The second type is a reduction of the original requested JOQ: In this case, the planner submits AFLC Form 930 with control data and the revised quantity to be produced. If these cancellations occur during the production process, the scheduler is responsible for file maintenance (AFLCR 66-62).

(3) Increased Job Order Quantities (JOQ). All JOQ input by AFLC Form 206 may be increased by the initiator with a changed AFLC Form 206 until such time as the Control Number, Job Designator is assigned by the AFLC 206, Part II. After that time, increased JOQs will

be accepted only on three different control numbers. (a) "A" prefix, (b) "S" prefix, and (c) "T" prefix with a DPC of "S." When MAW receives AFLC Forms 206 with increased JOQs for the above type control numbers, MAWW will update the TJM by submitting an AFLC Form 930 (H2 card). NOTE: All requests for JOQ increases should be substantiated with proper documentation and maintained in the jacket file.

(4) File maintenance of the temporary JON master files will be accomplished as per instructions in attachment 2.

2-10. *Work Control Documents (AFLC Form 958/959-WCD) (AFLC 66-51).* The objective is to provide the procedure for portrayal and use of technical information, quality assurance, work control, work and item identification, item movement, and routing. This control is applicable to all production organizations processing temporary and programmed workloads (except when using other authorized procedures such as those for PME and preventive maintenance scheduling control as defined in AFLCM 66-315, for aircraft workload control as defined in AFLCR 66-55, and for the mechanized temporary workload control document defined in preceding paragraphs).

2-11. *Engineering/Planning Jacket File.* Each engineering/planning section must develop and maintain a master jacket file for each permanent production number assigned to workloads within their assigned area of responsibility. The file requirements of AFLCR 66-4 must also be met. The production number and EII will be shown on the face of the jacket file.

a. Permanent Production Numbers. For aircraft, missile, and OMEI type workloads (PDM), a file cabinet may be used to maintain and accumulate the technical and production data. Copies of support documents necessary for workload control must be included.

(1) Aircraft/OMEI (G037E) Workloads. The permanent production number file will contain the following:

AFLC Form 600 D (Optional)

Project Directive

Other Backup Documents as Required

(2) Other Workloads. The permanent production number file will contain the following:

(a) AFLC Form 600D (Optional)

(b) Current Labor Standard\*

(c) Project Directive (As Required)

(d) DD Form 1723, Flow Process Chart, or Flow Process Diagram\*

(e) Flow Day Computation (If Required by AFLCR 66-4)

(f) Other Backup Documents as Required

\*NOTE: If the labor standard development function is separate from the normal planning function and separate folders must be maintained, then a copy of the labor standard is desirable in the planning jacket folder, but not mandatory.

b. Temporary Production Numbers. A separate or a centralized file may be used. The file will contain the following:

AFLC Form 206

AFLC Form 237

AFLC Form 240 (As Required)

Other Backup Documents as Required

2-12. *Base Tenant Support.* All base tenant support should be in accordance with local Host-Tenant agreements; however, where differences occur between the written agreements and DMS, AFIF/uniform cost accounting (UCA) policy and procedures, the DMS, AFIF/UCA policy and procedures take precedence. Also, whenever Host-Tenant agreements are initially established or revised, the maintenance personnel involved will be familiar with the DMS, AFIF and UCA procedures and will consider these procedures/policies in their agreement. Recurring work is requested on AFLC Form 206. The DPC is "S;" "T" Prefix C/N is used; BOMI will be "R" or "M"; only one labor operation with OSH = 1.00 hour; RGC will be "N;" and Unit of Measure (UOM) of "HR" is computer assigned. In the Job Qty block, the originator will show the 1st quarter's man-hour requirement. The tenant prepares AFLC Forms 206 for each RCC doing work for that tenant and send them to MAWW. MAWW will forward these forms to the Production Engineering Office for preparation of the AFLC Form 237. Temporary production numbers with DPC "S" aren't closed automatically, but are updated each succeeding quarter by the computer. Completions are reported by AFLC Form 971. At the end of each quarter, the computer reduces the JOQ to what has been completed, and allows the JON to go to sales. The computer then reestablishes the production number with the next quarterly PON and JON suffix. If the man-hour requirements change at the beginning of each quarter, the tenant will send a new 206 to MAW depicting the new man-hour requirement in the JOQ blocks. MAW will then submit AFLC Forms 930 to file-maintain the new JOQs for each JON established for that tenant.

a. Base tenant support JONs, T-prefix with data processing code (DPC) "S," will use Bill of Material Indicator (BOMI) of "R" or "M." When BOMI "R" is used, the EISP is computed using the RCC labor rate plus the RCC direct material rate. When the BOMI "M" is used, the EISP is computed using the RCC labor rate only.

b. Tenant support jobs, where it is known that the direct material rate won't cover excessive direct material required for the job, should be put on a separate AFLC Form 206/237 with material planned accordingly. These work requests should use RGC "N" and DPC "N." If these type tenant support jobs are recurring, consideration should be made to making them permanent jobs with project order 7, RGC "N," and DPC "N."

c. If a decision is made to make tenant support jobs permanent, then the appropriate IM/PMs should be informed.

2-13. *Support Shop Process Work.* The "X" labor operation will apply to all end items, serialized and nonserialized for which a labor standard resides in E046B, and

for which support shop *process* type work is required. The "X" operation labor standard value will represent the total support RCC time required to be expended for the production of one end item regardless of the different kinds of components or the quantity of each needed to produce one end item. Multi-RCC "X" operations may be contained within any one end item labor standard. The G004L system will automatically generate production count (earned hours) for each "X" operation number when an end item completion is made. Serialized work processed through G037E that required *process* type support, will have this labor identified as a numeric operation number. This operation will be in G037E in the same manner as other nonnetwork operations using code "C." These operations will be counted in the normal manner and will be processed by G004L when the transactions are input. The system won't recognize these as "X" operations. See AFLCR 66-4 for labor operation development.

2-14. *Support Production Numbers (SPN).* Support Production Numbers are P-prefix, permanent control numbers with a constant "I" job designator. A P-prefix number is a permanent production number that may be developed to combine two or more end items (nonserialized) with an RCC or to repair two or more support items (operations) that are similar in nature; for example, no difference in form, fit or function; labor and material standards are relatively the same. Common processes may be consolidated into one P-number when they too are similar in nature. The decision to develop P-prefix numbers resides with the support shop planner. P-prefix control numbers will be issued and controlled by MAWW. The support shop planner will decide, when faced with multiple processes or common items that are similar in nature, form, fit or function, whether or not to consolidate several production numbers into one P-prefix number. Labor and material standards will be developed according to AFLCR 66-4 & 66-52, respectively. The P-prefix production number doesn't reside in the G004L PJM, but does reside in the Support JON Master (SJM). See attachment 2 for SJM development. Once the SJM has been established and the SPN labor/material standards have been developed and reside in their respective systems (E046B and G005M), the planner must take action to delete those replaced standards (E046B/G005M) to prevent duplication of customer costs. The SJM will show all benefitting production number (BPN)/SPN relationships as established by the planner. All P-numbers will have a Job Classification code "B" which will be computer assigned and will be transparent to the observer. Material charges for P-numbers will be at production number level. P-number production count may be automatic or manual as reflected on the SJM. When manual production count is taken, the current period (monthly) JON will be entered on the 600A card. G004L will pass daily production count earned hours to G037G. G004L will maintain month-to-date earned hours and will pass them monthly to G072A, which will then allocate support costs to each BPN based upon the number of BPN completions. All P-numbers will be monthly regenerating JONs.

2-15. *Support JON Master (SJM).* The Support JON Master is developed to reflect the relationship of SPN to BPNs. This master file is then used to validate support production number count. See attachment 2 for SJM in-

put format and file maintenance. The SJM is used by G005M to develop benefitting/support production number supportability. In addition, the SJM is used by G072A to allocate support costs to BPN.

2-16. *Cost Class 4 Work (CC4)*. CC4 work falls into two categories, D/M-owned PME (DPC= P and DM-owned non-PME (DPC= ). All CC4 work is considered to be overhead; however, expended labor in performance of CC4 work must be identified to one of two duty codes for reporting to G035A and G037G. Those duty codes are .14 and .24, and they identify the following:

.14 = Maintenance of D/M Equipment (Direct labor)

.24 = Repair (RCC's Own Equipment — Indirect labor)

Duty code .14 time is generally attributed to an RCC that performs CC4 work for an RCC other than itself and is reported to G035A. Duty code .24 time is reported to G037G when an RCC performs CC4 work for itself. Production count isn't taken. Duty code .14 time shouldn't be mixed with duty code .24 time and reported to G004L and G035A. As such, the G004L CC4 table is established to reflect owning RCC and performing RCC only when they are different; for example, when the owning RCC is also the performing RCC, they won't be shown on the CC4 table.

a. PME production count procedures remain the same as Pre-MMSIP when the Performing RCC isn't the owner. When the Performing RCC is the owner, G004I will block production count from being reported to G004L. Labor expended for this effort will be excepted to duty code .24.

b. Non-PME production count is manual. Each performing RCC will take manual production count (using AFLC Form 600A) using the common S-prefix number and the operation number peculiar to that RCC when the performing RCC isn't the owner. When the performing RCC is the owning RCC, production count won't be taken. Labor expended will be excepted to duty code .24.

c. Material charges for D/M-owned PME will be charged to U6100 cost code "L" or "X." Code Code "L" is indirect material funded. Cost Code "X" is indirect material unfunded. If investment (exchange) material must be ordered to complete the calibration/repair, the material 244 card will reflect the appropriate S-prefix control number, "I" job designator, and a cost code of "Y" will be used. This material transaction won't pass into G004H, but will cause the material to go into suspense. This requires the ACFCM technician to manually process the material into overhead by changing the C/N to U6100.

d. Expense material charges for D/M-owned equipment (non-PME) will be charged using cost code "W" and the appropriate S-prefix production number. If investment (exchange) material must be ordered to complete repair of the item, the 244 card will reflect the appropriate S-prefix control number, "I" job designator, and a cost code of "Y" will be used.

e. Each S-number regenerates monthly with the same labor standard master (LSM) and BOM as originally input. (Subsequent 237s and 930s will create a new "master" which will be used thereafter). At end of month (EOM), the JOQ will be mechanically laid into the JON completions field. JON will then close, migrate and regenerate as a new monthly JON.

f. Procedures:

(1) DM-owned PME. When new D/M-owned PME is obtained, the PME planner will ensure the item is properly accounted for within G004I\* (Ref AFLCM 66-315). The planner will also establish the S-prefix number in the TJM and CC4 table as required. When the owning/performing organization is the same, the S-prefix number must be established in G004I and the TJM. When the owning/performing organization is different, the S-prefix number will be established in G004I, TJM and CC4 table. See attachment 2 for preparation of AFLC forms 206, 237 and AF Form 1530.

NOTE: PME monitors will notify the PME planner of new workload so information can be input into the G004I system.

(2) DM-owned Non-PME. When the owning RCC identifies a requirement to perform CC4 work on D/M-owned non-PME equipment, the owning RCC scheduler will contact MA\_\_E who will make sure a job order is in existence to cover the required work. If a new job order is required, MA\_\_E will prepare the necessary AFLC Forms 206 and AF Form 1530. See attachment 2 for preparation procedures. MA\_\_E will forward the AFLC Form 206 to MAWW for control number assignment and input to G004L. The form will then be returned to MA\_\_E for planning (AFLC Form 237). When a new requirement is identified to perform CC4 work and the nature of the work is such that it doesn't lend itself to ready owning/performing RCC identification, the decision may be made to include performance of the work against the pseudo-owning RCC of MAAAA. In this instance, MA\_\_E must ensure an operation is established on an appropriate directorate/division S-prefix/MAAAA work order. In addition, MAWW will ensure there is proper correlation on the CC4 table. Overhead organizations, such as MAD or MAQ, may submit AFLC Form 206 when a requirement exists for support shops to perform CC4 work. Because these organizations don't have subordinate RCCs established, MAWW will establish an S-prefix number in the TJM. The planner for the performing RCC will ensure the AFLC Form 237 is prepared reflecting an operation number for each performing RCC. MAWW will assure proper correlation on the CC4 table. See attachment 2 for forms preparation.

## Chapter 3

### DATA SYSTEM PRODUCTS AND DESCRIPTIONS

3-1. *Data Products.* Reports are prepared daily, weekly, monthly, and as required. Daily reports are prepared only if the indicated action or condition occurs that day. Data products pertaining to workload control and scheduling are described in AFLCR 66-60 and 66-62. (Attachment 4 gives a complete listing of all G004L products.) Products used for planning purposes are:

#### G004L PRODUCTS

PCN	Med	Freq.	Title
A1A	P	AR	Unidentified Card List
E1A/E1B	P/M	AR/WK	Validation Stack
E3A	P/M	QTR/AR	Mass Change Error List
F3A	P	EOM	Maintenance Earned Hour Analysis RCS: LOG-MA(M)8101
F3C	P	EOM	Cost Class 4 Man-Hour Summary
G1A	M	WK/EOM	JON Master List - JON Sequence
G3A	M	WK/EOM	JON Master/Temp LSM/Temp BOM -PS/SD Sequence
G3B	M	WK/EOM	JON Master List - SN Sequence
G3D	M	WK/EOM	Temporary Workload Status by PCN/JON (Totals by PCN)
G3F	M	WK/EOM	AFLC Form 206 in Work at ALCXX by PCN/Req No. Sequence (Totals by PCN): RCS: LOG-LO(AR)8211
G3H	M	WK/EOM	AFLC Form 206 Work at ALCXX by Req No. RCS: LOG-LO(AR)8211
G5A	P	EOM	Temporary Production Number Deletions
G5C	P	WK/EOM	Planning Backlog of Temporary Job Requests
G5D	P	WK/EOM	Temporary Workloads by PCN/RCC (Summary Line by PCN)
G5E	P	WK/EOM	Temporary Workloads by RCC/RGC (Summary Line at RCC)
G5F	P	WK/EOM	Temporary Workloads by PS/SD/RCC (Summary Line at PS/SD)
G5G	P	WK/EOM	G- and H- Coded Items
G5J	P	WK/EOM	Planned Temporary Workloads by RGC/RCC
G5K	P	WK/EOM	Planned Temporary Workloads by RCC/PS/SD
L3A	P	DAILY	Temporary Job Record
L3B	P	DAILY	Daily Planner's List
L3F	P/M	DAILY	Serial Number Master Listing
L6A	P	DAILY	Support JON Master Transaction List
L6B	M	WK/EOM	Support JON Master List Par 1, Part 2
L6C	P	WK/EOM	Planner's Support JON Master List
S1A	P	AR	EISP F/M Report
S1B	P	AR	EISP Mismatch (Not in G072A)
S1C	P	AR	EISP Mismatch (Not in G004L)

#### a. G004LA1A Unidentified Card List:

(1) Specifications. The Unidentified Card List (A1A) is produced on paper when there are cards or card input to G004L without an authorized card code or document identifier. This report has no sequence or page break. It is distributed to the G004L Monitor in MAWS and to the G004L Data System Specialist in ACDB.

(2) Contents. This shows an 80/80 card image of all cards input to G004L either mistakenly or with a key-punch error in the card code. This list will be output only on days when one of these errors occurs.

(3) Purpose. The A1A list identifies transactions that should be routed to other systems for input or that require correction of the card code and reinput to G004L.

#### (4) Action:

(a) For cards mistakenly input to G004L, the MA G004L monitor will notify the G004L Data System Specialist (in ACDB) to retrieve the cards and see that they are input to the proper data system. This may require considerable research by other system monitors and data specialists.

(b) For keypunch errors in the card code, the MA G004L monitor will ensure corrected transactions are re-submitted.

#### b. G004LE1A/E1B Validation Stack:

(1) Specifications. The Validation Stack is produced on paper (E1A) and on microfiche (E1B) when there is a change to any one of its nine tables. Each table has its own sequence and page break. The paper product (E1A) is distributed to MAWS, MAWW, ACFC and OC-ALC/ACDUO. The microfiche product (E1B) is distributed to schedulers in MA\_\_S, planners in MA\_\_E, other management offices within the D/M, supply personnel within DSDR and DSDO, industrial specialists and item managers in the Directorate of Materiel Management.

(2) Contents. The Validation Stack contains the following: RCC Table, PCN/PON Table, FCRN Table, MDS Table, CAI Table, Scheduler's Address Table (SAT), Planner's Address Table (PAT), and Customer's Address Table (CAT)/Workloader Technician Code Table (WTCT), and Cost Class 4 Table.

#### (3) Purposes:

(a) RCC Table: The Resource Control Center (RCC), RCC Rate, and Production Section (PS) table shows all allowable RCC/PS codes, and the officially approved RCC rates. G004L develops this table from a file that is provided by the G004C system when there are additions, deletions, or changes in the official RCCs or their rates. In the process of developing the table from the G004C file, G004L adds PSs that correspond to the RCCs on the G004C file. The purpose of this table is to ensure various transactions are identified to legitimate maintenance accounting organizations (RCC/PS codes) for proper costing/billing of all work performed by MA.

1. G004L then uses this table to edit the RCC/PS codes input on AFLC Forms 206, 237, 600A, 600D, 930, and 971. All RCC/PS codes must be on this

table or else the input transaction will be rejected and printed on the appropriate error list. G004L will also use the RCC rates in pricing out all temporary JONs.

2. Other systems use this table. G004H edits the RCCs input on actual material transactions (AFLC Form 244). RCC/PS codes not found on this table will cause the input transaction to be rejected and printed on the appropriate error list.

3. Maintenance management personnel in MAW will review this table to ensure all authorized RCCs and PSs are included, and only authorized organizations are included. Any changes will require changing the source (G004C) system.

4. Maintenance workloaders, planners and schedulers will review this table before inputting RCC/PS codes on AFLC Forms 206, 237, 600A, 600D, 930 and 971. They will also review this list when these transactions have been rejected by G004L for an invalid RCC/PS.

(b) PCN/PON Table. The PCN validation table shows all the PCNs and PONs (positions 3, 4 and 5) that are allowed/authorized for use by MA. G004L develops this table from a file provided by G004C when there are additions, deletions, or changes to the pseudo code master. G004C provides PCNs and PONs for all pseudo codes that have an age code of C (current), N (new), or P (projected). G004L will accept current and new records all year, but projected records will be accepted only from 1 July through 15 November each year.

1. The purpose of this table is to associate all work done by MA (all JON) with the PCN and PON that identify the funds allocated to pay for this work.

2. G004L, then uses this table to edit the PCNs/PONs input on AFLC Forms 206 for temporary work, AFLC Form 600D for permanent work, AF Form 1530 for serialized work, and AFLC Form 930 for file maintenance. All PCNs must be on this table and, if the PCN is found, the last three positions of the PON will be overlaid from the table into the appropriate master record. If the PCN isn't on this table, the input transaction will be rejected and printed on the appropriate error list.

3. Maintenance management personnel (in MAW) will review this table to ensure all valid PCN/PON codes (and only the valid ones) are on this table. Any changes required would have to be made in the source (G004C) system.

4. Maintenance workloaders will review this table before inputting PCN/PON codes on AFLC Forms 206, 600D, and 930.

(c) FCRN Table. The Funds Classification Reference Number (FCRN) validation table is printed in two sequences: FCRN and the 57-position funds classification, both without a page break. This table is maintained by AF Forms 1530 submitted by ACFC personnel. Card code 2 is used for Air Force funds, and card code 6 is used for non-Air Force funds. The G004L system will delete (action code DEL) a table item on the first processing cycle 120 days after it has been coded historical (action code HST).

1. The FCRN Validation table shows all allowable/authorized FCRNs along with associated data elements: the original and current Accounting Disbursing Station Number (ADSN), Contract Payment Notice Recipient (CPNR), Available Document Dollars, Expiration Date, Action Code, and Card Code. Action code ADD means that the table item has just been added, CHG that the table item has just been changed, HST that the item is historical (no longer allowable on G004L JONs), while a blank action code means that no change has occurred on the table item.

2. The purpose of this table is to associate all work done by MA (all JONs) with a legitimate funds classification.

3. G004L uses this table to edit the FCRNs entered on temporary and permanent work documents and their file maintenance documents (AFLC Forms 206, 600D, and 930).

4. G004L will also pass the data on the FCRN table to G004B and G072A, which will print the data on various billing and sales documents.

5. ACFC personnel will review the table (in both sequences) before attempting to add, change, or delete (make historical) an entry in the table. The G004L system won't allow duplicates, either in FCRN or in the 57-position funds classification.

6. MAWW personnel will review this table when assigning the FCRN to AFLC Forms 206, 600D, or 930.

(d) MDS Table. The Model, Designation, and Series Validation table is printed in MDS sequence without a page break. This table is maintained by the joint direction of HQ AFLC/MASE and ACFC to OC-ALC/ACDUO personnel, who will actually add items, but not more frequently than quarterly.

1. The MDS validation table shows the overwhelming majority of MDS entries for aircraft, missiles, engines, and gearboxes. All entries will contain the proper number of zeroes to fill each segment.

2. This table provides all aircraft, missiles, engines, and gear box workloads with a structured identity that can be readily identified by other systems.

3. G004L uses this table to edit the MDS entries on temporary, permanent, file maintenance, and serialized documents (AFLC Forms 206, 600D, 930 and AF Form 1530).

4. The G005M system also uses this table to edit MDS entries on MDS allocations data submitted on AF Form 1530.

5. Maintenance management personnel in MAW will review this table to ensure all valid MDS entries are included. When new MDS entries are required at an ALC, the local MA G004L monitor should notify the G004L OPR (HQ AFLC/MASE).

(e) CAI Table. The CAI validation table is printed in CAI sequence without a page break. This table is maintained at the direction of the OPR (HQ AFLC/MASE) to OC-ALC/ACDUO. ACDUO personnel will actually add items, but not more frequently than quarterly.

1. The CAI validation table contains all valid identities for customer accounts, including major commands and codes for other services.

2. This table provides valid CAI for most A-prefix JONs (those with type 7 work) and all C-prefix JONs. These CAI codes are thereby standardized for recognition by other systems and DOD personnel. G004L uses this table to edit the CAI input on AFLC Forms 206 and 930.

3. Maintenance management personnel in MAW will review this table to ensure all valid codes are included. When new CAI entries are required, the local G004L monitor in the D/MA should so notify the G004L OPR (HQ AFLC/MASE), who will then decide which codes are required and when they should be included in the table.

4. Maintenance workloaders (in MAWW or in the production divisions) will review this table before assigning CAI codes as EII on AFLC Forms 206 and 930. The workloaders will also review this table when these forms are rejected for erroneous CAI entries.

(f) Scheduler's Address Table (SAT): The SAT is printed in PS/scheduling designator (SD) and RCC/facility code (FC) sequence with no page break. No duplicate entries are allowed for a given PS/SD or RCC/FC. The SAT is maintained by AF Form 1530 submitted by MA\_\_S personnel through MAW\_\_. See AFLCR 66-62, attachment 2, for a description.

1. The SAT shows PS/SD entries for all responsible schedulers and RCC/FC entries that are authorized to submit production count. These PS/SD and RCC/FC entries also show the name of the responsible scheduler or the person responsible for submitting production count, along with the mailing symbol, phone number, building number, and location.

2. The main purpose of the SAT is to route various G004L products to the responsible scheduler or production count personnel. A secondary purpose is to provide a directory of scheduling personnel to improve communication among MA personnel and between customers (Materiel Management, Distribution, and tenants) and maintenance schedulers.

3. Maintenance management personnel in MAW will periodically review the routing footers (the data at the bottom of the listings) on the L2A, L2C, L2E, and L3A products to ensure all PS/SD and RCC/FC combinations presently in use have valid entries in the SAT.

4. Maintenance management personnel (in MA\_\_S) must also review/update the SAT when there is a reorganization within the D/MA and when there are normal personnel changes through promotion, retirement, etc. Reference AFLCR 66-62, attachment 2, for instructions on filling out AF Form 1530 to update the SAT.

(g) Planner's Address Table (PAT). The PAT is printed in planning organization/planner technician's code (PO/PTC) sequence with no page break. No duplicate entries are allowed for a given PO/PTC. The PAT is maintained by AF Form 1530 submitted by MA\_\_E personnel through MAW\_\_. (Card Code 1, Action Codes 4, 5, 6 (attachment 5)).

1. The Planner's Address Table (PAT) shows PO/PTC entries for all planners working on permanent or temporary workloads. Each entry will also show the planner's name, mailing symbol, phone number, building number, location, RCC supported, and area of responsibility.

2. The main purpose of the PAT is to route various G004L products to the responsible end item planner. A secondary purpose is to provide a directory of planners to improve communications among MA personnel and between customers (Materiel Management, Distribution, and tenants) and maintenance planners. G004L will use the PAT to edit PO/PTC entries on AFLC Forms 206, 237, 600D, 930, and AF Form 1530 (serialized work). G004L will print the appropriate entry at the bottom of the Temporary Job Record (L3A), Daily Planner's List (L3B), and the Planning Backlog of Temporary Job Requests (G5C).

3. Maintenance management personnel in MAW will periodically review the routing footers on the L3A/L3B/G5C reports to ensure all legitimate combinations of PO/PTC have valid entries on the PAT.

4. Maintenance management personnel (in MA\_\_E) must review/update the PAT when there is a reorganization within the D/MA and when there are normal personnel changes through promotion, retirement, etc.

(h) Customer's Address Table (CAT)/Workloader Technician Code Table (WTCT). The CAT/WTCT is printed in customer identification sequence with no page break. The CAT/WTCT is maintained by AF Form 1530 submitted by MAW\_\_ personnel. See AFLCR 66-60, attachment 2, for a description.

1. The CAT/WTCT shows entries for all customers that request work by AFLC Form 206. Each entry will also show the name of the contact individual, mailing symbol, phone number, building number, and location. The last part also contains the Workloader Technician Codes (WTC).

2. The CAT/WTCT identifies each customer as identified in the request number. MAW personnel will also use the CAT/WTCT to contact various customers and route products to them.

3. Maintenance management personnel (in MAW) will review/update the CAT/WTCT as required.

(i) CC4 Table: The CC4 Table is printed in two sequences. Part 1 is in owning RCC sequence, and part 2 is in S-prefix production number sequence. The CC4 Transaction List is in production number sequence. The CC4 Table is established and maintained by AF Form 1530 submitted by MAWW.

1. The CC4 Table shows each owning RCC, associated S-prefix production number and all performing RCCs doing support work for the owning RCC shown.

2. Maintenance management personnel (in MAW) will establish and file maintain the CC4 Table as required.

c. G004LE3A - Mass Change Error List.

(1) Specifications. These data are provided only when mass changes which contain invalid data are processed, or the quantity exceeds table capability.

(2) Purpose. This list provides MAWS with visibility of change problems requiring immediate action to correct. Reorganization or redesignation of identity is the normal situation for use of mass changes. This necessitates valid table or file establishment to enable the production reporting to be done.

(3) Action. MAWS will research the erroneous data, determine who is responsible for correction, and ensure the timely submission of the proper transactions. Note that the card codes indicate the input document and format for the input data required to validly establish the tables or files. The above will be coordinated with MAW.

d. G004LF3A - Maintenance Earned Hour Analysis (RCS: LOG-MA(M)8101):

(1) Specifications. The Maintenance Earned Hour Analysis (F3A) product is a monthly summary report produced on paper at the end of the month. This report is sequenced and page broken by RCC (DIV). It is distributed to personnel in MAWS, MA\_\_E, and to HQ AFLC/MAJ.

(2) Contents. The F3A report is a monthly summary of all earned hours processed through the G004L system since the previous monthly cycle. Earned hours are computed by multiplying operations completed times operations standard hours. Earned hours are categorized by permanent, temporary, type standard (E or N), and total. Each of these categories is summarized to RCC and printed together with its percentage of the total earned hours for that RCC. A summary line for each production section, branch, division, and directorate is also provided.

(3) Purpose. The F3A provides production management and planners with labor standards application data and volume of production by type of standard.

(4) Action. Analyze present earned hours by type standard at all organizational levels to ensure adequate coverage by engineered labor standards. Recommend corrective action to improve engineered standards coverage in organizations where goals aren't met. Make sure the percent of earned hours for permanent (planned) production remains relatively high. Provide summary data to higher headquarters as required.

e. G004LF3C - Cost Class 4 Man-Hour Summary by Performing RCC (Part 1); by Requesting Organization (Part 2):

(1) Specifications. The F3C report is produced in two parts on paper at the end of the month. Part 1 is sequenced by the performing RCC, JON, and by operation number. Part 2 is in requesting production section, performing RCC, JON, and operation number sequence. Those products are distributed to the G004L monitor in MAWS (two copies); ACFC and MAW (one copy each).

(2) Contents. The F3C, parts 1 and 2, contains the BLC for Cost Class 4 items only, for each operation against which production count was processed through the G004L system during the previous month. The BLC

for each operation is computed by multiplying the operations completed times the operation standard hours times the RCC rate. In part 1, the BLC is also summarized and printed for each JON within RCC and for each RCC, production section, branch and division, with a grand total for the directorate. In part 2, the BLC is also summarized and printed by each JON within performing RCC, within requesting production section, branch and division with a grand total for the directorate.

(3) Purpose:

(a) The F3C report, part 1, is used by MAW and accounting to determine, by organization, the activity related to PME and other Cost Class 4 workload. This gives maintenance management a handle on the cost of doing internal work. Cost Accounting uses this report in relation to the Monthly Production Count Summary List (G004LF3B, described in AFLCR 66-62) in determining the validity of what goes into work in process (WIP) in the G072A system.

(b) Part 1 of the F3C report will be used by maintenance management personnel to evaluate the action against the planned performance (or the actual versus the budgeted) of Cost Class 4 work (work on maintenance-owned equipment).

(c) Part 2 of F3C report gives maintenance management information of what organizations requested PME and other Cost Class 4 workload and allows for research and possible corrective action when requests appear excessive.

(d) Part 2 of the F3C report will be used by maintenance management personnel to prepare the planned labor application (PLA) and the operating cost base budget (OCBB). Its secondary purpose is to display (and thus help to control) the expenditure of maintenance resources on maintenance-owned equipment.

(4) Action:

(a) Adjust budgeted and planned Cost Class 4 for performing RCCs and requesting RCCs.

(b) Sample transactions to ensure valid production count was taken.

(c) Ensure labor standards are established for all Cost Class 4 work.

(d) Ensure all Cost Class 4 work is costed to the proper requesting RCC.

f. G004LG1A - JON Master List, JON Sequence:

(1) Specifications. The G1A report is produced weekly and at EOM on microfiche in JON sequence without a page break. It is distributed to various maintenance personnel at local option. MAWW, ACFC and MAWS are the normal recipients.

(2) Contents. The G1A list shows all records from the PJM and the TJM. The records from the PJM may be inactive WADS without a JON-suffix, or they may be active JONs in various stages of completion, as shown by the JON status code. All the records from the TJM will be active JONs in one or another status. This list will also show the financial (FCRN, PON, PCN) and indic-

ative/identification data (EII, DPC, JON Status Code, PS/SD, etc) associated with each WAD/JON as well as the quantitative data for each JON (inductions, completions, OWO balance and JOQ).

(3) Purpose. The G1A microfiche product serves the following purposes:

(a) It identifies all production numbers and JONs currently in use. This is helpful in assigning control numbers (CN)/JDs for new workloads, as well as a convenient cross-reference to ascertain the current status of a job when only the production number or JON is known.

(4) Action. The scheduler will use this report for reconciliation of the AFLC Form 22, Workload Record, and AFLC Form 96, Production Asset Control Record. Additionally, this report may be used for comprehensive JON Master File visibility.

g. G004LG3A - JON Master/Temporary Labor Standard Master/Temporary Bill of Material Master:

(1) Specifications. The JON Master Temporary Labor Standard Master, and Temporary Bill of Material Master (G3A) is a weekly/monthly report produced on microfiche. Its sequence is PS/SD, JON, and operation number (ON) with page break on a change in PS/SD. It is distributed to D/M personnel at local option.

(2) Contents. The G3A list consists of three parts:

(a) All records from the PJM and TJM files. For more details on this type, see the description of the G1A report.

(b) All records from the Temporary LSM file, including information on operations that have and haven't been completed.

(c) All records from the Temporary BOM File.

(3) Purpose. The primary purpose of this report is to provide the responsible schedulers all possible information on the status of the jobs for which they are responsible. A secondary purpose of this report is to notify the schedulers of production count on temporary JONs that hasn't been taken, perhaps when it should have been.

(4) Action. After receipt of the data product, take the following action:

(a) Scheduling. The scheduler will check this report weekly to ensure labor standard operations have been completed.

(b) Workloading. The workloading technician will check the hourly data reflected for completions and remainder to be done. Status of workload capability can be determined for each PS/SD.

(c) Financial Management. The data product will be screened for quantitative data for sales billing and, in the case of reversals on which sales were billed, ensure that production remains to be reported. When a reversal is reported, a sales adjustment must be made.

h. G004LG3B - JON Master List/Stock Number Sequence:

(1) Specifications. The JON Master List in Stock Number Sequence (G3B) is a weekly/monthly summary

report produced on microfiche. It is sequenced by Stock Number and JON without a page break, and it is distributed to D/M personnel at local option.

(2) Contents. The G3B report shows all records from the Permanent and Temporary JON masters. The records from the PJM may be inactive production numbers without a JON suffix, or they may be active JONs in various stages of completion, as shown by the JON status code. All the records from the TJM will be printed. This list will also show the financial (FCRN, PON, PCN) and indicative/identification data (EIL, DPC, JON Status Code, PS/SD, etc) associated with each JON as well as the quantitative data for each JON (inductions, completion, OWO balance, and JOQ).

(3) Purpose. The G3B microfiche product serves the following purposes:

(a) It identifies all JONs and production numbers currently in use. This is helpful in assigning CN/JDs for new workloads, as well as a convenient cross-reference to find out the current status of a job where only the stock number is known.

(b) The report being in stock-number sequence will prove useful in determining whether all work on a given end item (stock number) is properly categorized by temporary/permanent JONs, RGC, and PCN.

(4) Action. Upon receipt of this product, MAWW will file the report in as-of-date sequence and retain for 1 year. When a requirement for expenditure of resources exists for a stock number, this product will be used to determine whether a permanent production number has been assigned. If none has been assigned, a new number will be selected and annotated on an AF Form 3130, General Purpose. The record will be retained until the number appears on the G004LL2 product and the number will then be lined out on the form.

(5) ACFC and MAWS will use this product to help planners and schedulers with production problems and to aid audit agencies as required.

i. G004LG3D - Temporary Workload Status List by PCN/JON:

(1) Specifications. The G3D report is a weekly/monthly summary report produced on microfiche. It is sequenced by PCN and JON, and distributed to D/M personnel at local option.

(2) Contents. The G3D report will show the current status of all A- and C- prefix JONs, local manufacture (M-Prefix) and nonserialized temporary (T-Prefix) JONs. Each line item will also show end item, earned hour, and cost data in three categories (planned, completed, and remaining), as well as the number of end items induced. This quantitative data will also be summarized to PCN level.

(3) The purpose of the G3D is to provide the current status of all A- and C- prefix JONs, manufacture (M-Prefix Jobs) and nonserialized temporary (T-Prefix) JONs. The data are sequenced and summarized by PCN to help maintenance workloaders determine whether to accept or to reject new job requests (AFLC Form 206).

(4) Action. The report is primarily for use by workloaders; however, it is valuable to the planner to assess skill availability on new requirements and to determine if the delivery dates on new requests can be met. When not available, feedback to the initiator through MAW is required.

j. G004LG3F - AFLC Form 206 Work in PCN/Request Number Sequence (RCS: LOG-LO(AR)8211):

(1) Specifications. This product is produced on microfiche and is sequenced by ALC, PCN, and Request Number. It contains a page break by ALC. The report is distributed weekly/end of month to D/MM divisions.

(2) Contents. The date of the transaction affecting the system record is shown. A summary total by PCN is displayed and contains the planned total units and hours with expense material, DMS, AFIF monthly production quantity, total completions to date, current quarter earned hours, and the remaining planned units and hours.

(3) Purpose. To provide visibility of temporary work requirements after planning has been completed, and display work planned or in process by PCN. This report is used along with the G004LG3H report and serves as a means to update the D/MM nonprogrammed workload log.

(4) Action. Upon receipt of this product, it is screened for transcribing/keypunch errors, and will serve as notice to the D/MM that the job has been planned and scheduled for work. The hourly data are used to match to the PLA hours to maintain dollars status related to budgeted dollars for the PCN. The dollar cost for each request may vary from the anticipated cost and the obligated dollar value may require update. The delivery dates are checked to ensure timely support for requirement levied by each request.

k. G004LG3H - AFLC Form 206 Work Done at ALCXX By Request Number (RCS: LOG-LO(AR) 8211):

(1) Specifications. The G3H is produced on microfiche weekly and end of month. It is sequenced by ALC by request number and contains a page break by ALC. It is distributed to the production specialists of the D/MM at the IM ALC.

(2) Contents. This report displays data for each nonprogrammed work request by maintenance for which planning has been accomplished. Data display allows the production specialist visibility of man-hours completions, and in work requirements by fiscal quarters.

(3) Purpose. This report gives the production specialist visibility of the status of each nonprogrammed work request.

(4) Action. The production specialists will review each request to verify the control data.

l. G004LG5A - Temporary Production Number Deletions/and Permanent Production Number Deletions.

(1) Specifications. The G5A is an end-of-the-month report produced on paper. It is sequenced by production number. It is distributed to MAW (two copies); MAWS and ACDU (one copy each).

(2) Contents. The product displays those temporary production numbers that have been deleted from the JON master file. At end of month, those numbers deleted will have carried status code 7 with no quarterly serviceable completions (QSC) or quarterly condemnations (QC). At end of quarter, all temporary numbers with status code 7 will be deleted regardless of QSC or QC.

(3) Purpose. To be used by MAW to maintain the temporary control number deck.

(4) Action. MAW will use the G5A list to file-maintain the Temporary Control Number Assignment Cards (AFLC Form 956).

m. G005LG5C - Planning Backlog of Temporary Work Requests:

(1) Specifications. The G5C is produced weekly and at EOM on paper. Its sequence is PO/PTC, priority, delivery date, and request number, with a page break by PO/PTC. Send four copies to the Planning/Engineering Branch (MA\_\_E). The G5C will show all Temporary Work Requests (AFLC Form 206, parts 1 and 2 completed) that await planning.

(2) Contents. This report will show one line item for each B card (AFLC Form 206, part 2) that has processed validly, but hasn't received a corresponding C card (AFLC Form 237, header segment with the same production number). The report will display all the data that are keypunched from AFLC Form 206, parts 1 and 2. If a full PO/PTC has been entered by the workloader, that data will be shown and it will be the primary sequence (major key) of the report. If the workloader only entered the planning division, the G004L system will develop that into a temporary PO/PTC like MA\_\_EXX, where the planning division is substituted for the underscore (\_). In this case, the appropriate planner must enter his/her actual PO/PTC in the header segment of the AFLC Form 237 to have the C card process validly and produce a temporary job record (G004LL3A).

(3) Purpose. This list identifies all Temporary Work Requests (AFLC Forms 206) that represent a backlog for individual planners and the planning function as a whole. These data will also be printed in the sequence that the job request should be processed; that is, priority, delivery date, and request number (within each PO/PTC).

(4) Action. This list is used by the planning unit supervisor and item planners to determine which request should have the labor and material requirements planned next. It is provided as of the end of the week and contains those requests that MAW has accepted and given control number assignment. The delivery date and priority of the requirement are used to determine the ranking sequence. Data reflected from parts 1 and 2 of accepted, valid AFLC Forms 206 are listed for each request number. A "status of planning indicator" (SOPI) column has been added to the G004LG5C product. When the AFLC Form 237 is checked as "incomplete" by the planner, an "I" will appear in the SOPI column. This record will remain on the G004LG5C until completed planning action is submitted. A blank in the SOPI column will indicate no planning action has been taken.

n. G004LG5G - G- and H-Coded Items:

(1) Specifications. The G5G report is produced on paper on a monthly basis. It is sequenced by PO, PTC and JON, with a page break by PO/PTC. Two copies are distributed to MA\_\_E and one copy each to MAWS and MAW.

(2) Contents. Condition code G means "reparable incomplete," and it is used when an end item cannot be made serviceable due to a prolonged parts shortage. Condition Code H means "condemnation." Both codes mean that maintenance cannot be paid for the end item on straight job designators (including MISTR work with an H job designator).

(a) The G5G list will show data on completed JONs when the JON has had one or more turn-ins with a G or H condition code.

(b) The G5G list will also show the computed condemnation factor using the following formula: Condemnation Factor = (H Code Turn-Ins)/(H Code Turn-Ins + JON Completions).

(3) Purpose. The purpose of the G5G report is to display the G coded turn-ins for better control in maintenance. This report will also aid the planner in developing a more accurate condemnation factor.

(4) Action. The planner will use the computer developed condemnation factor to evaluate the adequacy of the labor standards and update as required to ensure a breakeven position between cost and end item prices. The workloading control technicians will use the G code data to determine the appropriate action required to ensure a viable financial status for the end items. Negotiation with the IM and schedulers may be desired to maintain asset availability and proper shop workloading. In some cases, sales for G code items may be negotiated.

o. G004LL3A - Temporary Job Record:

(1) Specifications. The L3A report is produced daily on paper. Its sequence is PO, PTC, CN, JD, ON, BOM stock number with a page break by PO/PTC/JON. Four copies are furnished to MA\_\_E; two copies to MAW. This product is produced when AFLC Form 237 has been processed validly by G004L.

(2) Contents. The product portrays those temporary jobs opened (or had addendum processed) on the previous workday with a list of all data elements, labor operations and material requirements.

(3) Purpose. This listing may be used as the official WCD. When this list is used as the official WCD, the quality assurance specialist's signature is required on the list before it is released to the scheduler. When the AFLC Form 237 is the official WCD, the L3A listing will be destroyed. Space is provided for signature/stamps as required for verification of work done. Quality assurance must sign this document after the last labor operation in the T.I. column.

(4) Action. The planner will check this listing for accuracy and completeness. If the planner has indicated incomplete planning status on the AFLC Form 237, the listing won't be produced. If complete planning status was indicated, the listing will be produced, placed in

scheduler's jacket file and sent to the appropriate scheduling unit. If an addendum is submitted, a new G004LL3A will be received and stapled to the original G004LL3A document. Extra copies can be acquired by input of AFLC Form 930, changing any data element (other than CN/JD) to itself. When a backshop is involved the responsible planner will provide a copy of G004LL3A to the backshop planner.

p. G004LL3B - Daily Planner's List:

(1) Specifications. The L3B report is produced daily on paper. The sequence is PO/PTC, JON, ON. The page break is by the PO/PTC. This allows distribution to the specific planner. Two copies are forwarded to the appropriate Planning/Engineering Branch (MA\_\_E), one copy to MAW, and one copy to MAWS. The report will portray all valid/invalid transactions from AFLC Forms 237, 600D, AFLC Form 930 changes, and Part II of AFLC Form 206. Likewise, the L3B report is produced as a result of the annual input of the FCRN "mass change" action to the PJM record by ACFCM, Maintenance Cost Accounting, and the daily match of the PCN in the master JON record against the PCN table in the validation stack in G004L.

(2) Contents. This report is structured with three tiers of data. One tier reflects AFLC Form 237 header and AFLC Form 600D additions as well as AFLC Form 930 changes to these data. The second and third tiers will contain LSM and BOM transactions input by AFLC Form 237 as well as AFLC Form 930 changes to these data.

(3) Purpose. The listing provides the planner a printout of all transactions rejected or processed resulting from processing of AFLC Forms 237, 600D or 930 by data automation. For permanent JONs, the listing tells the planner that labor and material standards can now be submitted. If the L3B is produced as a result of the annual FCRN mass change action, it will inform the respective planner of the valid FCRN on each PJM record under his/her jurisdiction for the subsequent year. However, processing the input document could produce an error message. If the PCN in the JON master record isn't on the validation stack during the daily match, an error message will be reflected for the PCN on the L3B product.

(4) Action. The planner must correct input errors by pulling the suspense copy of the input data and verifying the entry on the list as being what should be contained; that is, rate, serial number, JON, EIL, DPC, etc. If an FCRN change is reflected, this is for information only. No action is required. If an FCRN error is reflected as a result of the mass change action by ACFCM, contact the MAWW personnel for corrective action. If a PCN error is reflected as a result of the daily mechanical match and the JON record is required, contact MAWW for re-entry of the PCN to the validation stack. If the production number isn't required, initiate deletion action on the permanent production number. Immediate corrective action is required. Errors in data fields affecting EISP can result in an erroneous computation by the G004L system. This incomplete data will be forwarded to the customer by the G004LL3C product. To avoid this, the planner should input the initial AFLC Form 237 and addenda with the incomplete planning status block

checked, until the planner is sure all entries are valid. Planning completed can then be input with an additional addendum.

q. G004LL3F - Serial Number Record Listing:

(1) Specifications. The L3F report is produced daily on paper. This report is in two parts. Part one is in JON and Serial Number (SN) sequence. Part two is in PON and SN sequence. The report contains all work being done on data processing codes 2, 6, 7, and 9.

(2) Contents. The product contains all serialized controlled workload being done on data processing codes 2, 6, 7, and 9 (NOTE: DPCs 2, 7, and 9 relate to workload with hourly sales rate; DPC 6 relates to temporary workloads with EISP.)

(3) Purpose. The L3F provides the scheduler and the planner visibility of valid serial number records and JON cross-reference which allow production count for serial number controlled end items.

(4) Action. Planning will provide input to this product by preparing AF form 1530. In addition, planning will continually monitor this product to ensure records are valid and do, in fact, reflect the planned serialized workloads. (NOTE: Workload planned as serialized workload, DPC 6, relates to unit of issue of EA; EISP only.) Scheduling will validate erroneous serialized production count by referring to this document. Take care that production count on serialized temporary workload, DPC 6, doesn't exceed negotiated dollars reflected as EISP.

r. G004LL6A - Support JON Transaction Register:

(1) Specifications. The L6A is produced daily on paper. The sequence is PO/PTC, BPN, support JON, page break is by PO/PTC. This allows distribution to the specific support shop planner. Two copies are forwarded to the responsible Engineering/Planning Branch (MA\_\_E), and one copy to MAWS. The report will portray all daily valid/invalid AF Form 1530 transactions input to establish or file maintain the SJM.

(2) Contents. This report contains all SJM additions and AF Form 1530 changes to these data.

(3) Purpose. This list provides the planner a printout of all transactions accepted or rejected resulting from an AF Form 1530 input. The listing provides the planner visibility of the previous day's activity. All errors will be printed with asterisks over the erroneous data element. Accepted new additions will print with a message "Master Established."

(4) Action. The planner must review all previous day's transactions to validate accepted entries and to correct any errors. RCCs, PO/PTCs, PS/SDs must match those listed on their respective validation tables and BPNs must be open in the PJM or rejects will occur.

s. G004LL6B - Support JON Master List (SJM):

(1) Specifications. The SJM (L6B) is produced weekly on microfiche in two parts. Part one is in BPN, SPN, RCC sequence with no page break. Part two is in SPN, BPN, RCC sequence with no page break. Two copies are distributed to each Engineering/Planning Branch (MA\_\_E), one copy to MAWS, and one copy of part two is distributed to MAW.

(2) Contents. The L6B portrays all records from the SJM which include the BPN, benefitting noun, support production number, JON suffix, support noun, RCC/FC, PO/PTC, PS/SD, PCI, generation factor, quantity per assembly (QPA), date est, date last action (DLA), completion qty and earned hours.

(3) Purpose. This report is used to show BPN/SPN correlation. The SJM is then used by G072A to allocate support costs. In addition, the SJM is used by G005M to develop supportability lists. The SJM is used to record P-number earned hours that will be passed monthly to G072A for allocation to BPN. Part two of the L6B is used by MAWW to issue and control P-numbers.

(4) Action. The RCC/support shop planner will establish the SJM to reflect BPN/SPN correlation whenever P-numbers are developed. The support shop planner will also file-maintain the SJM for accuracy. MAW will review part two to assist in the issue and control of P-numbers.

t. G004LL6C - Support JON Master List:

(1) Specifications. This report is produced weekly/monthly on paper. The sequence is PO/PTC/BPN/SPN/RCC, and page break is by PO/PTC. Two copies are distributed to MA\_\_E and 1 copy to MAWS.

(2) Contents. The L6C report reflects BPN, benefitting noun, SPN, JON suffix, support noun, RCC/FC, PO/PTC, PS/SD, PCI, generation factor, QPA, date established, DLA, completion qty and earned hours.

(3) Purpose. The L6C product provides the RCC/support shop planner SJM visibility for that planner's area of responsibility. It identifies SPNs for which the support shop planner has responsibility and shows which BPNs they relate to, with associated generation factor and quantity per assembly. This product is used to keep the planner aware of current SJM status and to assist in additional SJM planning as required.

(4) Action. This report is used to provide a comprehensive SJM file visibility of all BPN.

u. G004LS1A - End Item Sales Price, File Maintenance Report.

(1) Specifications. This report is produced on paper and on only two occasions: (a) after 1530 file maintenance by MAW; and (b) at the end of each fiscal year when the SPM values have been changed in G072AGWEC. The report is distributed as follows: MAWB (2), MAWS (1), ACF (1) and ACDB (1). This report is used to identify, at end of year, only those production numbers that have had a change in EISP since the 1st year-end overlay. In addition, it will be printed when MAW inputs a 1530 to initiate or change a given EISP or FCRN.

(2) Contents. The S1A report reflects the new EISP and new FCRN by CN/JD and fiscal year.

(3) Purpose. The purpose of the report is to reflect all EISP changes input by MAW by 1530 or those changed by the end-of-year overlay.

(4) Action. MAW will review this report to ensure the changes input were done properly. If MAW inputs a 1530 to change an EISP or FCRN, and the change doesn't

print out on the S1A report, it will have shown on either the S1B or the S1C reports. Those reports will then be reviewed and action taken. MAWS, ACF and ACDB are information copy recipients only.

v. G004LS1B - G004L Versus G072A EISP Mismatch Report:

(1) Specifications. This report is produced on paper during the end of the fiscal year overlay when the production number was found in the G004L file with no EISP record in G072A. The report is in JON sequence and is distributed as follows: MAWB (1) and MAWS (1).

(2) Contents. The S1B report reflects the EII, PO/PTC, DPC, date established, date of last action, EILS, EISP, JON induction and source code, and FCRN.

(3) Purpose. The purpose of this report is to reflect the JON of any item where an attempt was made to change the EISP of a record found in G004L, but no EISP was received from G072A. When the G004L picks up new EISPs from G072A at the end-of-year overlay, it will pick up only those changes that were in G072A before annual overlay prices were established. Any production numbers opened in G004L after this time will appear on the S1B report, not in G072A.

(4) Action. For these items, immediate action is required by MAW to provide an input to the SPM by an AF Form 1530. MA\_\_E is likewise required to provide a corresponding JON EISP by AFLC Form 930. Should production count be taken against a JON without the above action, maintenance will have performed work at considerable cost with no revenue. It will be up to MAW to notify MA\_\_E of the impending AFLC Form 930 action mentioned above.

w. G004LS1C - G004L Versus G072A EISP Mismatch Report:

(1) Specifications. This report is produced on paper. It is issued when an EISP change has been input during the end of fiscal year overlay and the records were found in G072A but the CN/JD isn't found in G004L. The report is in CN/JD sequence and shows the applicable EISP. The report is distributed as follows: MAWB (1) and MAWS (1).

(2) Contents. The S1C report reflects the CN/JD and EISP.

(3) Purpose. The purpose of this report is to reflect the CN/JD and EISP of any item where an attempt was made to change an EISP and records are found in G072A, but not in G004L.

(4) Action. MAWB will review this product and notify MA\_\_E of any items appearing on it so MA\_\_E can determine whether or not the G004L deletion was, in fact, correct, or inadvertent. If it was a valid and intended deletion, MA\_\_E will notify MAW and no further action will be required. The material and labor standard files will be deleted at the next mid-month E046/G005M interface. If the deletion from G004L was inadvertent, the following actions are required:

(a) MA\_\_E will immediately submit a new 600D to establish the record in the G004L file.

(b) The labor and material standards must be established in E046B/G005M.

3-2. *Material Standard Data Products.* Identification and description of these data system products with actions required from planning are contained in AFLCR 66-52.

3-3. *Labor Standard Data Products.* Temporary production number related labor standard products are described in paragraph 3-1; those for permanent production numbers are described in AFLCR 66-4. For those end items processed through the aircraft workload control system (G037E/F), refer to AFLCR 66-55.

3-4. *Inquiry Reports.* The G004L system contains ten separate master files. Selected data from any one file may be provided to users of the system by request through the G004L system monitor in MAWS. ACD won't accept or process any of these inquiry reports without MAWS approval. The mission user and ACD prepare the conditional inquiry for a selected file. The selected records can be sorted to the desired sequence and a report printed with a specified title. Page break of the report can be made by a specific data element in the sort sequence.

a. *Conditional Inquiry Statement.* An example of the conditional statement for record selection is: Select all JONs, permanent and temporary, on which the induction value equals the completions and there are no earned hours recorded against the JONs. Another example could be to select those JONs with an induction value equal to zero on which earned hours are recorded. Another typical product would be to select on temporary JONs with a PCN having reimbursement code equal to "A." The files that may be accessed are:

- (1) PJM (Permanent JON Master)
- (2) TJM (Temporary JON Master)
- (3) RNM (Request Number Master)
- (4) LSM (Labor Standard Master)
- (5) BOM (Bill of Materials Master - Temporary JONs)
- (6) MPC (Monthly Production Count)
- (7) HST (Production Transaction History) (See note)
- (8) SPM (Sales Price Master)
- (9) JPC (JON Production Count)
- (10) SJM (Support JON Master)

NOTE: The history file contains all valid and invalid transactions (AFLC Forms 244/971) processed into the system. All D033 records for SN/OPCs which are out of DIOH/OWO balance remain in the file until they are

brought into balance. Records which are non-D033 records and which are not error coded are deleted if 17 or more days old. Records which are non-D033 records and which are error coded are deleted if 34 or more days old.

b. *Sort Sequence.* State the sequence of the data desired. For example, to allow distribution to the applicable schedulers, produce the report in production section/scheduling designator sequence.

c. *Page Break.* Specify the data element that will control the page break of the report. For example, break the report on planning organization to facilitate distribution to planning. This control is limited to one data element or a group of interrelated data elements. That is, page break could instead be set on the PO/PTC.

d. *Report Title.* Give the desired title of the report up to 40 positions. An example is "INDUCTIONS = COMPLETIONS NO EARNED HOURS," or "JON EARNED HOURS BY RCC."

e. *System Actions.* The G004L system procedures will provide the complete record, unformatted, if "DUMP" is specified on the BEGIN Card. If "DUMP" is omitted, the record is formatted. A conditional statement may be used in either case. If the sort statement isn't input, the printout of the report will be in the sequence in which the file is formatted. If the title statement isn't input, the report will carry the title of the file being accessed. Normal support is provided to the D/M within 24 hours. The G004L system monitor in MAWS must control the use of these routines to prevent misuse of the data system. A requirement must be justified to have a valid management purpose. The system monitor will identify the file to provide the management inquiry report using the identity listed below:

QAL TJM Inquiry Report Program for TJM

QAL PJM Inquiry Report Program for PJM

QAL LSM Inquiry Report Program for LSM

QAL BOM Inquiry Report Program for BOM

QAL RNM Inquiry Report Program for RNM

QAL HST Inquiry Report Program for HST

QAL MPC Inquiry Report Program for MPC

QAL SPM Inquiry Report Program FOR SPM

QAL JPC Inquiry Report Program for JPC

QAL SJM Inquiry Report Program for SJM

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*Commander*

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*Director of Administration*

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

This revision includes the implementation of the Maintenance Management Systems Improvement Project (MMSIP) and updates the Job Order Production Master System (G004L).

## GLOSSARY

ACOQ	Annual Customer Order Quantity
AGMC	Aerospace Guidance and Metrology Center
ARD	Automated Routing Document (See AFLCR 66-55 for use and data entries)
ATE	Automatic Test Equipment
AWM	Awaiting Maintenance
AWP	Awaiting Parts
BEMO	Base Equipment Management Office
BLC	Budgeted Labor Cost
BN	Benefiting Noun
BOM	Bill of Material (Use for temporary workload only)
BOM	Beginning of Month
BOMI	Bill of Material Indicator
BPN	Benefiting Production Number
BSPI	Batch Single Processing Indicator (a single alpha code indicating batch or single item processing)
CAI	Customer Account Identity
CAPS	Cost and Production Status (A G072A master file containing both WIP and completed work records.)
CAT	Customer Address Table
CC4	Cost Class 4
CETS	Contractor Engineering and Technical Services
CIV M DAY	Civilian Man-Day
CN	Control Number
COQ	Customer Order Quantity
CQC	Current Quarter Condemned
CQS	Current Quarter Serviceable
CST CD	Cost Code
DEL	Delete
DIOH/IN-MA	Due In from Overhaul/In Maintenance
DLA	Date Last Action
DN	Document Number
DM, D/M, or D/MA	Directorate of Maintenance
DMISA	Depot Maintenance Interservice Agreement
D/MM	Directorate of Materiel Management
DMS/AFIF	Depot Maintenance Service, Air Force Industrial Fund
DPC	Data Processing Code
DPEN	Depot Process Equipment Maintenance

DSD	Depot Supply Division
DTE EST	Date Established
EA	Each
EAID	Equipment Authorized in Use Detail
EI	End Item
EII	End Item Identity
EILS	End Item Labor Standard
EISP	End Item Sales Price
EJTC	Estimated Job Total Cost
EOFY	End of Fiscal Year
EOM	End of Month
EOQ	End of Quarter
ERRC	Expendability, Recoverability, Repairability Category
FC	Facility Code
FCRN	Funds Classification Reference Number (a four-position alpha numeric code identifying the funds classification coding for a particular job)
FJCC	Future JON Classification Code
FPCI	Future Production Count Indicator
FQ	Fiscal Quarter
FSC	Federal Supply Class
FSC-IMC	Federal Supply Class - Item Manager Code
FSG	Federal Supply Group
FUT	Future
FY	Fiscal Year
G CD TI	G Condition Turn-in
GEN FAC	Generation Factor
H CD TI	H Condition Turn-in
HR	Hour
HSR	Hourly Sales Rate
IEMO	Installation Equipment Management Office
IM	Item Manager
IMC	Item Manager Code
IN-MA	In Maintenance
JCC	JON Classification Code
JD	Job Designator (conforms to Work Process Categories outlined in DOD 7220.29H)
JON	Job Order Number (a nine-position identifying number consisting of a control number (5 positions), a job designator (1 position), and a JON suffix (3 positions))
JONC	Job Order Number Completions
JON E HRS	Job Order Number Earned Hours
JONI	Job Order Number Inductions
JON SUF	Job Order Number Suffix
JOQ	Job Order Quantity
JS	JON Status

LT	Lot
MA	Directorate of Maintenance (address symbol)
MDR	Material Deficiency Report
MDS	Model, Designation, Series
MFR	Manufacture
MI	Monthly Induction
MICAP	Mission Capability
MIL M DAY	Military Man-Day
MIPR	Military Interdepartment Purchase Request
MISTR	Management of Items Subject to Repair (Type 4 Project Order Work)
MMC, or MMAC	Materiel Management Aggregation Code
MO E HRS	Monthly Earned Hours
MO INDC	Monthly Induction
MO SV COMPL	Monthly Serviceable Completion
MRB, or MRRB	Materiel Review Boards
MSC	Monthly Serviceable Completion
MTL QTY	Material Quantity
MTST	Magnetic Tape Selectric Typewriter
MWB	Maintenance Workbook
NC	Numerically Controlled Equipment
NCB	National Codification Bureau
NIIN	National Item Identification Number
NOCM	Nuclear Ordnance Commodity Management
NSN	National Stock Number
N SVC COMPL	Non-Serviceable Completion
O&A	Over & Above
OCL	Operation Count Limit
ODC	Other Direct Cost (TDY, etc)
OMEI	Other Major End Items
ON	Operation Number
OO	Operational Occurrences
OPC	Ownership Purpose Code
OSH	Operation Standard Hours
OWO	On Work Order
PAT	Planner's Address Table
PCI	Production Count Indicator
PCN	Program Control Number
PDC	Production Delay Code
PDM	Programmed Depot Maintenance
PDN OPN	Production Operation Number
PJM	Permanent JON Master
PLA	Planned Labor Application

PME	Precision Measuring Equipment
PON	Project Order Number
PO/PTC	Planning Organization/Planner Technician Code
PRI	Priority
PS	Production Section
PSC	Procurement Source Code
PSF	Production Support Function
PS/SD	Production Section/Scheduling Designator
PWT	Paper Work Transaction
QAP	Quality Assurance Plan
QC	Quarterly Condemnations
QCOQ	Quarterly Customer Order Quantity
QDR	Quality Deficiency Report
QI	Quarterly Inductions
QSC	Quarterly Serviceable Completed
QSI	Quarterly Sales Indicator
QTSV COMPL	Quarterly Serviceable Completed
QT CONDM	Quarterly Condemned
QI	Quarterly Inducted
Q REP GEN	Quarterly Repairable Generated
RACOQ	Remaining Annual Customer Order Quantity
RCC	Resource Control Center
RCC/PS	Resource Control Center/Production Section
RDO	Redistribution Order
RGC	Repair Group Category
RNM	Request Number Master
SC	Source Code
SD	Scheduling Designator
SI	Station Instruction
SJM	Support JON Master
SK	Skill Code
SM/IM	System Manager/Item Manager
SN	Support Noun
SNUD	Stock Number User Directory
SOP	Status of Planning Indicator
SPM	Sales Price Master
SPN	Support Production Number
TCTO	Time Compliance Technical Order
TDR	Teardown Deficiency Report
TI	Type Inspection
TJM	Temporary JON Master
TO	Technical Order Number

TOC	Technical Order Compliance
TRC	Technology Repair Center
UCA	Uniform Cost Accounting
UI	Unit of Issue
UOM	Unit of Measure (a two-alpha identifier denoting type rates to be used for computing sales rate/end item prices)
URC	Unit Repair Cost
WAD	Work Authorization Document
WCD	Work Control Documents
WI	Weekly Induction
WIP	Work In Process
WSC	Weekly Serviceable Completion
WTC	Workloader Technician Code

## FORMS AND INSTRUCTIONS

### PART I - Preparation of Production Order, AFLC Form 600D

AFLC Form 600D is the source document for authorizing recurrent Depot Maintenance level work. This form results in the assignment of a permanent production number against which all depot activities will report their costs. Associated with this permanent number are labor and material plans which must be retained until the workload no longer exists. Permanent JONs will be created on nonserialized workloads when the 244/971 induction occurs and when the G card processes on serialized workloads. Valid F cards will establish a production number on the PJM, and will establish SPM for the current fiscal year if none presently exists. All entries will be reflected as valid or invalid on the G004LL3B, Daily Planner's List. The specific block entries and edits on the elements in the F card are discussed below.

#### Block Description

1. From (6AN). Enter the initiating organization. This element is not keypunched or edited, but it is used for local control.
2. To (6AN). Enter the receiving data automation organization.
3. End Item Identity (EII, 15AN). This entry must satisfy edits pertaining to the EII configuration number. Also, the EII is limited to only the configurations that appear on the appropriate line of the WAD edit. The line of the WAD edit is dictated by the RGC, which is position 2 of the PCN.
  - a. Configuration 1 covers MDS identities. It applies to aircraft, missiles, and engines, and must be found on the MDS table of the validation stack (G004LE1A/E1B).
  - b. Configuration 2 covers blanket process order (BPO) identities; it applies only to cost class IV, non-PME workloads and permanent CN/JDs with "P" DPC (PME). BPO codes must be KA through KI.
  - c. Configuration 3 covers NSN, NC and ND items; it applies to the overwhelming majority of end items worked in maintenance.
  - d. Configuration 4 covers kit (K), locally assigned (L), and part (P) numbers. This configuration applies mostly to local manufacture workloads and to items for which no NSN is available. Its use on permanent JONs should be very limited.
  - e. Configuration 5 covers CAI; it applies only to A-, C- or S- prefix control numbers; and the CAI codes must be found in the CAI table on the validation stack (E1A/E1B). It can't be used on permanent JONs.
  - f. Entries not meeting these conditions will cause the F card to be rejected and printed on the L3B report with asterisks (\*) over the EII.
4. Noun (8AN). The entry in this block will provide brief descriptive information about the EII in block 3. For records with data processing code "X" (72-10 items), the noun entry must reflect the Material Management Code (MMC) in the first two positions and the Item Manager Code in the next three positions. These first five positions of the noun are used to sequence and distribute the G004LG5H report, Status of 72-10 Exchangeables/MISTR Items by MMC/item manager code. This block can't be blank.
5. & 6. Planning Organization/Planner Technician Code (PO/PTC, 6AN). The PO/PTC must be found on the planner's address table of the validation stack (E1A/E1B).
7. Production Section (PS, 5AN). The PS must be found on the RCC, RCC rate, and PS table of the validation stack (E1A/E1B). Any entry not found in this table will cause the F card to be rejected and printed on the L3B report with asterisks (\*) over the PS.
8. Scheduling Designator (SD, 1A). The entry must be alphabetic; blanks and special characters will be rejected and printed in the L3B report with an asterisk over the SD. To allow for proper distribution of products to the responsible scheduler, the SD should be coupled with the corresponding PS on the scheduler's address table of the validation stack (E1A/E1B).
9. Control Number (CN, 5N). AFLC Form 600D will be submitted to establish a new production number on the permanent JON file. The CN must be numeric. Any entry that fails this edit will cause the F card to be rejected and printed on the L3B report with asterisks over the CN.
10. Job Designator (JD, 1A). The entry in this block must be among those allowed by the WAD edit. Since this edit involves compatibility between the RGC (position 2 of the PCN), the DPC, the EII and the JD, entries in all these fields must be rejected and printed on the L3B report with asterisks over the offending field.
11. Federal Supply Class - Item Manager Code (FSC-IMC, 2A). Enter the appropriate code for the ALC which is prime for the EII entered in block 3. It must be one of the following OC-ALC = SK, OO-ALC = SU, SA-ALC = SC or SE, SM-ALC = TA and WR-ALC = TG.

12. Data Processing Code (DPC, 1AN). The DPC must be among those allowed by the WAD edit. Any DPC not allowed by the WAD edit will cause the F card to be rejected and printed on the L3B report with an asterisk over the DPC.
13. Program Control Number (PCN, 6AN). The PCN is composed of the Reimbursement Code (RC, 1AN), the Repair Group Category (RGC, 1A), which is the key to the WAD edit and the pseudo code (PC, 4A). Any entry in the PCN block must be found on the PCN table of the validation stack (E1A/E1B), or else the F card will be rejected and printed on the L3B report with asterisks (\*) over the PCN and the PON. When the PCN is found on the table, the G004L system will acquire the last 3 positions of the PON and overlay them into the appropriate JON master record. Positions 1 and 2 of the PON will be computer-assigned based on positions 1 and 2 of the JON-suffix.
14. Funds Classification Reference Number (FCRN, 4N). The FCRN must be found on the appropriate table in the validation stack (E1A/E1B). Any entry that isn't found on the FCRN table will cause the F card to be rejected and printed on the L3B report with asterisks (\*) over the FCRN.
15. Priority (PRI, 2AN). Position 1 must be 1 through 5; position 2 must be A through E, or zero. Entries that fail these edits will cause the F card to be rejected and printed on the L3B report with asterisks over the priority. Chapter 2, paragraph 2-2 gives a description of the meaning of positions 1 and 2. Normally, MISTR items are 4C/4B, prime weapons/support are 3C/3D, and other negotiated workloads are 4D.
16. Future JON Classification Code (FJCC, 1A). Enter an "A" (High Volume) if any of the following situations exist:
  - a. EISP is greater than or equal to \$15,000.
  - b. EISP times ACOQ is greater than or equal to \$90,000.
  - c. Item is serialized.
  - d. Item is selected to issue material at JON level. Enter a "B" (Low Volume) for all other situations.
17. End Item Sales Price (EISP, 8N; 6 positions for dollars and 2 positions for cents). Any nonnumeric entry will be rejected, and an entry consisting of all zeroes will be used for serialized items (DPC = 2 or 9). CN/JD/FY of the "F" card will be used to search the SPM for a matching record. When a match is found, the EISP of the SPM will be overlaid into the EISP of the PJM, otherwise the PJM record and the SPM record will be established using the entry in this block. This block cannot be blank.
18. Expendability - Recoverability - Reparability Category (ERRC, 1A). Enter the valid ERRC code applicable to the EII entered in block 3. Space is permitted.
19. Procurement Source Code (PSC, 1AN). Enter the valid PSC applicable to the EII entered in block 3. Space is permitted.
20. Workloader Technician Code (WTC, 5A). Enter the WTC of the technician in MAWW responsible to monitor this workload. Normally, the first four positions of this field will be "MAWW."
21. Future Production Count Indicator (FPCI, 1A). Enter "A" for automatic or "M" for manual. All serialized production numbers must be "M." The PCI of the JON is determined by the FPCI value (A or M) held in the skeleton of the JON record with the same production number at the time of the first JON induction. This block cannot be blank.
22. Description of Work. Enter a description of the work to be done.
23. Other Job Information. Enter other pertinent job information.
24. Signatures. Enter signature of the responsible individual from planning.

Figure A2-1. AFLC Form 600D, Production Order (Sample)

PRODUCTION ORDER												
1. FROM			2. TO			3. EII				4. NOUN		
MABECK			ACDBQ5			000F0015A				AIRCRAFT		
5. PLAN ORG.		6. TECH CODE	7. RESP P/S		8. SCHED DES	9. CONTROL NO.		10. JOB DES	11. FSC/IMC	12. DPC	13. PROG CONTROL NO.	
MABEA		A	MBPC9		E	03230		B	AB	9	AHHTPD	
14. FCN		15. PRIORITY	16. FJCC	17. END ITEM SALES PRICE			18. ERRC	19. PSC	20. WTC		21. FPCI	
003431B		A		3406119.37					MAWWA			
22. DESCRIPTION OF WORK												
PKG TO BE PREPARED												
23. OTHER JOB INFORMATION												
24. SIGNATURES												
PLANNER AND DATE				SCHEDULER				PRODUCTION SUPERVISOR				
1 APRIL 83												
KEN BEACON												

AFLC FORM 600D  
MAR 81

PREVIOUS EDITION IS OBSOLETE.

## PART II - Preparation of Temporary Labor and Material Plan, AFLC Form 237.

AFLC Form 237 is prepared by the Engineering/Planning function for each accepted temporary workload control number prefixed with A, M, S (non-PME) or T. The AFLC Form 237 is prepared, keypunched and processed in three parts. The header segment part (C Card format) will fill out skeleton TJM records. Part I of the form (D card format) will establish temporary LSM records. Part II of the form (E card format) will establish temporary BOM records. Each part of the AFLC Form 237 and the block entries are described below.

**Header Segment (C card).** The C card is punched from the header segment of the AFLC Form 237. Valid C cards will fill out skeleton TJM records and are printed on the Daily End Item Production Account Visibility and Cross-Reference List (G004LL2A), the Temporary Job Record (G004LL3A) and the Daily Planner's List (G004LL3B).

### Block Nr    Entry Descriptions

1.        Control Number (CN, 5AN), Job Designator (JD, 1A). Enter the CN/JD for the corresponding accepted workload. This CN/JD must already be established on an RNM record on file. Prior receipt of a G004LL3B report (Daily Planner's List) showing a valid "B" card or receipt of a G004LG5C (Planning Backlog of Job Requests) is sufficient proof that the CN/JD exists on the TJM record file. If the AFLC Form 206, Part II, hasn't been processed, the C card will be rejected and printed on the L3B report with error code U (Unmatched). If the CN/JD is already in use for another JON, the C card will be rejected and printed on the L3B report with an error code of D (Duplicate).
2.        Planning Organization (PO, 5A), Planner Technician Code (PTC), 1A). Enter the valid PO/PTC as found in the Planner's Address Table (G004LE1A/E1B). Invalid entries or blanks in both the 206 and 237 will cause the C card to be rejected on the L3B report with asterisks (\*) over the PO/PTC. Valid entries in this block will overlay the corresponding data from the B card (AFLC Form 206, Part II).
3.        Job Designator (New) (JD, 1A). Enter the new/correct job designator in this field if the JD on the AFLC Form 206 didn't correctly apply as entered by the initiator of the 206. If the JD was entered correctly, leave this field blank.
4.        Production Section (PS, 5AN), Scheduling Designator (SD, 1A). Enter the valid PS/SD codes. If PS/SD wasn't entered on Part II of the AFLC Form 206 (if there is a blank PS/SD on the L3B or on the G5C report), or if the PS/SD on the report is wrong, the planner must enter the correct PS/SD in this block. The valid PS must be in the RCC, RCC Rate, PSI and PS Validation Table of the Validation Stack (G004LE1A/E1B). The valid SD must be alphabetic and must agree with the PS/SD entry on the Scheduler's Address Table (G004LE1A/E1B). Invalid entries or blanks in both the 206 or the 237 will cause the C card to be rejected and printed on the L3B report with asterisks (\*) over the PS/SD.
5.        Other Direct Costs (ODC, 8N). Positions 1 through 6 are for dollar entries and positions 7 and 8 are for cents. Prefix with zeroes to fill the field. Enter a combined total to represent all direct costs not covered by labor costs (on the Temporary LSM) or material costs (on the Temporary BOM). For TDY jobs (A-prefix WADS), enter a combined total to represent travel expense, per diem, and all other direct costs not covered by the LSM or BOM. If it is determined that there are no Other Direct Costs, enter zeroes in this field to preclude "C" card rejection.
6.        Production Count Indicator (PCI, 1A). Enter an "A" for automatic production count (based on AFLC Form 244/971 completions) or enter an "M" for manual production count (AFLC Form 600A input manually). All serialized workloads must have PCI = M.  
  
NOTE: If a "C" card is rejected, the corresponding AFLC Form 600A cards won't be punched for the "D" card operations that were submitted for the respective rejected "C" card. Also, AFLC Forms 600A aren't punched when the PCI is "A."
7.        Bill of Material Indicator (BOMI, 1A). Enter M if a bill of material will be developed for the computation of sales price for this job. Enter R if the RCC hourly rate (including the material expense rate) will be used for this job. A blank or special character will cause the C card to be rejected. This entry can't be file maintained. If BOM entries are made, they will be used only if the BOMI was originally established as "M."

NOTE: When an initial BOM isn't known and has to be developed, an "M" BOMI will be used, the end item drawn into the shop, check and test operations performed, and a BOM developed. This BOM will then be submitted as an addendum, on AFLC Form 240 at which time the EISP will be automatically updated. In addition, if it is known that only indirect material is to be used and the cost is going to be insignificant but parts need to be identified, then the BOMI may be "R" and material identified on AFLC Form 240. When this is done, the BOM is for information only and those costs won't be used to compute the EISP.

8. Unit of Measure (UOM, 2A). Enter EA (each) if item is to be sold at EISP or HR (hour) if the item is to be sold at an hourly sales rate. Any other entry will cause the C card to be rejected on the L3B report. In addition, if the JON is serialized and DPC is 2, 7 or 9, the UOM must be HR. JONs for engine workloads with RGC of E or F or for any other nonserialized workloads will have a UOM of EA (each). Serialized workloads where the unit price has been negotiated at a fixed EISP (DPC 6) will also have a UOM of EA. Workloads with DPC "S" will require UOM of "HR." "A" Prefix jobs will be input with UOM "EA" and the G004L system will change to "HR."
9. Addendum Number no longer used. Refer to new form for Addendums AFLC Form 240.
10. Page. Enter the sequential number applicable to each particular page of a group of AFLC Forms 237 being prepared/submitted.
11. The dated signature of the responsible planner preparing the AFLC Form 237 is required.
12. The dated signature of the Quality Assurance Specialist responsible for the type of inspection codes is required.

#### Part I - Labor Plan (D Card).

A "D" card is keypunched from the AFLC Form 237, header segment and the Part I, Labor Plan. Valid "D" cards will establish Labor Standard Master records and are printed on the Daily Planner's List (G004LL3B) without asterisks or error codes. Valid D cards will also appear in the labor portion of the Temporary Job Record (G004LL3A). The data elements keypunched from the header segment of the AFLC Form 237 are the Control Number/Job Designator (CN/JD) (block 1) and the PO/PTC (block 2).

Part I - Labor Plan (D card) will only be prepared if the CN/JD is prefixed with A, M, T or S (non-PME). Blocks 13 through 20 and 29 will be completed as outlined below. Processing of the "D" card by G004L can occur only after the "C" card (header segment) has been processed successfully. In addition, block 29, Status of Planning must reflect completion of planning before valid C, D or E cards are released from suspense file for activation of the JON. In this manner, a complete set of records for a temporary job may be opened on the same day. If the labor plan is prepared/submitted separately as an addendum, use AFLC Form 240. When D cards are processed by G004L, the CN/JD must already be on the temporary JON Master or the D card will be rejected and printed on the G004LL3B report, Daily Planner's List, with error code U (Unmatched). If the CN/JD is prefixed with other than A, M, T or S (non-PME), the "D" card will be rejected and printed on the G004LL3B report with asterisks (\*) over the CN. The PO/PTC entry must be one found on the planner's address table of the Validation Stack (G004LE1A/E1B) or else the "D" card will be rejected and printed on the G004LL3B report with asterisks over the PO/PTC.

#### Block No. Entry Description

13. Resource Control Center (RCC, 5A), Facility Code (FC, 1AN). In the first five positions, enter the identity of the RCC that will perform the operation. Do this for each operation of the labor plan. All entries must be found on the RCC, RCC rate, and PS Validation Table of the Validation Stack (G004LE1A/E1B) or else the "D" card will be rejected and printed on the G004LL3B report with asterisks over the RCC. In the sixth position, enter the identity of the facility code where the work will be done. A blank or special character will cause the "D" card to be rejected with an asterisk (\*) over the FC.
14. Operation Number (ON, 5AN). Enter the ON that will identify this operation within the system. All ONs for A, M, S (non-PME) and T prefix control numbers must be numeric. Operation numbers should be assigned consecutively starting with 00001, remembering that the system won't allow duplicate operation numbers within a CN/JD. Duplicate operations will be rejected and printed on the G004LL3B list with error code D (duplicate). "A" prefix jobs (TDY) are a special case in the temporary labor plan. The operation represents man-hours, and the operation number must be entered as 00001. If the ON fails these edits and validations, the D card will be rejected and printed on the G004LL3B list with asterisks over the ON.
15. Batch/Single Processing Indicator (BSPI, 1A). Enter "B" for batch processing, or enter "S" for single processing. BSPI indicates whether items are to be worked in a batch (B) or as a single (S) item. Batch processing can mean doing the whole JOQ at once, or some part of the JOQ (2 or more items) at once. Single processing can mean that the operation is performed once per item, or multiple times per item. The system will accept a B or S in this field. Production count (either automatic or manual by AFLC Form 600A) for operations with a BSPI = B will be assigned a unit of count of lot (LT). However, if the BSPI = S, the unit of count will be computer assigned on EA (each). If the BSPI is other than B or S, the "D" card will be rejected and printed on the G004LL3B report with an asterisk over the BSPI.
16. Operation Occurrence (OO, 3N). Enter the figure for the number of times the operation will be performed. The figure must be 3 numeric digits and greater than zeroes (000). When the operation is performed on items in a batch (BSPI = B), the OO will show the number of batches required to complete the JOQ. Also, when BSPI = B, the OCL will equal the OO. When the operation is performed on

single items (BSPI = S), the OO will show the number of times that the operation must be performed per item. Also, if the BSPI = S, G004L will multiply the operation occurrence times the JOQ (in the corresponding temporary JON master record, from the AFLC Form 206, Part I for this job) to get the OCL for the operation. The system has a limit of 5 digits on the OCL. Therefore, if  $(OO) \times (JOQ)$  exceeds 99999, the "D" card will be rejected and printed on the L3B report with asterisks over the OO. If this occurs, the operation should be split into two or more operations.

17. Type of Inspection (TI, 2AN). The entry in position 1 of the TI must be filled with an alphanumeric if inspection by a production certifier is required. The entry in position 2 of the TI shows what kind of quality inspection is required. Blank means that no quality inspection is needed. This information is provided by QA. AFLCR 74-2 specifies the codes for the various types of quality inspection. Any entry that fails these edits will cause the "D" card to be rejected and printed on the L3B report with asterisks over the TI. Since the blank entry is a meaningful code, once an entry is made in the TI (and entered on the LSM file), the entry may be changed, but it can't be blanked out. If an erroneous entry does occur, the planner will mark up the Temporary Job Record (G004LL3A) with a notation that the production certification or quality inspection isn't required as determined by QA.
18. Operation Standard Hours (OSH, 5N). The OSH must contain three numeric positions showing the number of hours followed by two numeric positions showing the hundredths of hours that are required to complete the operation. Any nonnumeric entry will cause the "D" card to be rejected and printed on the G004LL3B report with asterisks over the OSH. Blank entries will be rejected by the system, but an entry of 00000 will be allowed for two reasons. Sometimes the description of an operation takes more than the 43 characters allowed by the system. Therefore, second (and third, etc) operations can be entered just to complete the operation description. To do this, enter the proper OO, and the complete OSH on the basic operation. For each succeeding (documentary) operation, enter the same RCC, BSPI and OO as on the basic operation and enter the next higher operation number and an OSH of 00000. Then continue the operation description in the space allocated for it. The G004L system was designed to keep all records for temporary jobs on file to be used (at some later date) to provide history for planning necessary jobs. Therefore, no technique was provided for actually deleting labor standard records. Instead, there is a method for removing the planned hours/cost from the system, while leaving the records for documentation purposes. This technique overlays zeroes into the OSH by AFLC Form 930, H4 Card. G004L will also use the OSH to compute the total number of hours planned for the operation. The formula is  $(OCL) \times (OSH) = TSH$ , where OCL is computed as explained in 15 above. If the Total Standard Hours (TSH) for the operation (and job) exceeds 999999, the "D" card will be rejected and printed on the G004LL3B report with asterisks over both the OO and the OSH. If the Total Standard Hours for the operation is less than 999999, G004L will compute the Budgeted Labor Cost (BLC) for the operation using formula  $BLC = (TSH \times RCC \text{ Rate})$ . The BLC for the operation and the job order cannot exceed 999999, or the "D" card will be rejected and printed on the G004LL3B report with asterisks over the OO and the OSH.
19. Skill Code (SK, 2AN). Enter the appropriate 2-position alpha numeric code for the skill involved for each operation. Blank or special characters in this block will cause the "D" card to be rejected and printed on the G004LL3B report with asterisks over the SK. Reference local G037G authorized RCC skill codes.
20. Operation Description (OD, 43AN). Using whatever abbreviation and technical data that may be applicable, enter a description of the operation. The system will accept up to 43 positions in this field on each operation. If the entry extends over the first 33 positions, use the first ten positions (in this field) on the next line to complete the entry. Make sure that blocks 13-19 on this second line are blank, and make a continuation line from the end of the first line to the beginning of this field on the second line. If 43 positions aren't enough to adequately describe the operation, additional operations can be entered in the LSM just to describe the operation (see 18 above). Any alphabetic, numeric or special character will cause the "D" card to be rejected and printed on the G004LL3B report with asterisks over the OD.

NOTE: When a BOM isn't being submitted, blocks 21 through 28 are skipped and block 29 completed as follows:

Status of Planning Indicator (Complete/Incomplete). Mark the appropriate block to indicate if planning on this job is complete or incomplete.

**Part II - Bill of Material (E Card).** An "E" card will be keypunched from the AFLC Form 237 header segment and the Part II, Bill of Materials. Valid "E" cards will establish BOM records and are printed on the Daily Planner's List (G004LL3B) without asterisks or error codes. Valid "E" cards will also appear in the material portion of the Temporary Job Record (G004LL3A). The data elements keypunched from the header segment of the AFLC Form 237 are the CN/JD (block 1) and the PO/PTC (block 2). Part II, Bill of Materials ("E" card), will only be prepared if the CN/JD is prefixed with A, M, T or S (non-PME). Blocks 21 through 31 will be completed as outlined below. Processing of the "E" card by the G004L system can occur only after the corresponding "C" card and the "D" cards have processed successfully in the

G004L system. Block 29, Status of Planning, must reflect completion of planning before activation of the JON and output of the L3A. In this manner, a complete set of records for a temporary job may be opened on the same day. If the BOM is prepared/submitted separately from the corresponding "C" and "D" cards as an addendum, use AFLC Form 240. When "E" cards are processed by the G004L system, the CN/JD must already be on the Temporary LSM file or else the "E" cards will be rejected and printed on the G004LL3B report with error code U (Unmatched). If the CN/JD is prefixed with other than A, M, T or S (non-PME), the "E" card will be rejected and printed on the G004LL3B with asterisks over the CN/JD. The PO/PTC entry must be found on the Planner's Address Table of the Validation Stack (G004LE1A/E1B) or else the "E" card will be rejected and printed on the G004LL3B report with asterisks over the PO/PTC.

**Block Nr    Entry Description**

21.      Operation Number (ON, 5AN). This entry must identify the operation number on which the material will be consumed. Each operation number must have a corresponding entry in the Part I, Labor Plan, or an ON already in the LSM. The sequence of processing within G004L will ensure that all "D" cards for the labor plan will be processed before any "E" cards for the BOM submitted on the same day. If an "E" card is processed with an ON for which there is no corresponding CN/JD/ON on the temporary LSM, that "E" card will be rejected and printed on the G004LL3B report with an error code of U (Unmatched).
22.      Material National Stock Number (MNSN, 15AN). This entry must satisfy the EII edits for configuration 3 or 4 (see WAD edits). Configuration 3 includes NSN, NC and ND entries, while configuration 4 covers locally assigned numbers (L numbers), kit numbers (K numbers), and part numbers (P numbers). also, the G004L system won't allow duplicate entries for CN/JD/Operation Number/Material NSN. Duplicate entries will cause the "E" card to be rejected and printed on the G004LL3B with error code "D" (Duplicate).
23.      Part Number (PN, 15AN). This entry will be the manufacturer's part number. Alphabetic, numeric, dashes, and slashes are allowed, but no embedded blanks are allowed. (When the first blank occurs, all the following positions must be blank.) A completely blank field will be rejected.
24.      Federal Supply Code for Manufacturer's (MFR Code) (MC, 5AN). Enter the federal supply code related to the part number to accurately specify the material to be used. Alphabetic and numeric are allowed. A completely blank field isn't allowed and will cause the "E" card to be rejected on the G004LL3B report.
25.      Unit of Issue (UI, 2A). Enter the code that specifies the way in which the material is issued from supply, for example: EA, LT, BL, etc. Special characters, numerics or blanks will cause the "E" card to be rejected on the G004LL3B report.
26.      Material Quantity (MQ, 5N). Enter the quantity of the material required to complete the total JOQ on the temporary JON master (from Part I of the AFLC Form 206). Consider the material unit of issue when making the determination of this value. Only a numeric value is allowed; the quantity must be greater than zero, or the "E" card will be rejected and printed on the L3B report with asterisks over the material quantity. Prefix with zeroes to fill the field.
27.      Stocklist Price (SLP, 8N). This entry must have eight numeric positions for dollars and two numeric positions for cents. Enter the current stocklist price of the material identified in block 21. Only numeric characters are allowed and must be prefixed with zeroes to fill the field. An entry of all zeroes and any nonnumeric entry will cause the "E" card to be rejected and printed on the G004LL3B report with asterisks over the SLP. Before establishing a BOM record, G004L will multiply the stocklist price times the material quantity. If the result exceeds 99,999,999.99, the "E" record won't be rejected. However, the leading digit will be dropped and not included in the price computation.
28.      Cost Code (CC, 1A). The cost code is a single alpha code and will tell the system whether the material is expense material (A) or investment material (D, E, M, T, X, and Z). Cost code E material will be applied at the average repair cost. The remaining investment material items and expense material will be applied at 100 percent of the stocklist price. The other allowable cost codes are J, L, N, R, W and Y. These cost codes will cause the material not to be costed (either as expense or as investment material). Such records will be put into the BOM and be shown on the temporary job record (G004LL3A) for documentation only. Any other entry will cause the "E" card to be rejected on the L3B report with asterisks over the cost code.
29.      Status of Planning Indicator (Complete/Incomplete). Mark the appropriate block to indicate if the planning on this job is complete or incomplete. Incomplete planning status will hold. Valid "E" cards in inactive suspense file until the planning "complete" status is input.
30.      Production Supervisor. The signature, date and phone number of the production supervisor will be entered in this block after completion of the job order.

31. Scheduler. The signature, date and phone number of the scheduler for this job will be entered in this block after completion of the job order.

NOTE 1. For Addendum - Prepare an AFLC Form 240.

NOTE 2. For "A" prefix (TDY) Job Orders (Predetermined Job Price), prepare an AFLC Form 237 by completing the header segment ("C" Card) and Part I ("D" Card), ensuring block 13 is the responsible production RCC; block 14, Operation Number, must be 00001; block 15, Batch/Single Processing Indicator must be S; block 16, Operation Occurrence must be 001; and block 18, Operation Standard Hours must be 000.10. Block 5 of the header segment must contain the computed ODC. This application is for recovery of D/M expenses generated for test pilots furnished to contractors' sites and similar applications (paragraph 2-3b).

NOTE 3. Care must be exercised when planning temporary workloads to ensure that the customer is charged correctly. If the request is for support (labor only) and material isn't required, the BOMI should be "M." The EISP will be computed using the RCC labor rate less the direct material cost. Service Engineering or Tenant Support requests are possible candidates for this application when it is definitely known a material requirement doesn't exist.

NOTE 4. Partial Planning.

a. When the planner has submitted the AFLC Form 237 with the planning status marked incomplete, the TJM retains the data input and the system won't release the G004LL3A list or AFLC Forms 600A.

b. When it has been determined that further labor or material operations aren't required, the planner will input AFLC Form 237 with blocks 1, 2, 11 and a check (✓) in block 29 in the "complete" square.

c. On M-prefix jobs (reimbursement Code R and W) the EISP is frozen after block 29 is checked complete.

(1) File maintenance, after the JON assignment, must have MAWW approval, and will create a new EISP.

(a) At end of FY all EISP are frozen and file maintenance may be only for record update.

(2) Addenda after JON assignment, with MAW approval, won't change the EISP, but may be allowed for record update.

**Figure A2-2. AFLC Form 237, Temporary Labor and Material Plan (Sample)**

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

### PART III - Preparation of Temporary Labor and Material Plan Addendum

#### AFLC Form 240

AFLC Form 240 is prepared by the Engineering/Planning function for each addition to an accepted temporary workload control number prefixed with A, M, S (Non-PME) or T. The AFLC Form 240 is prepared, keypunched and processed in two parts.

Part I of the form (D card format) will establish additions to the temporary labor standard master records. Part II of the form (E card format) will establish additions to the temporary BOM records. Each part of the AFLC Form 240 and the block entries are described below.

1. **Planner Signature.** The dated signature of the responsible planner preparing the AFLC Form 240 is required as well as date and phone number.
2. **QAS Signature.** The dated signature of the Quality Assurance Specialist responsible for the type of inspection codes is required as well as date and phone number.
3. **Addendum Number.** (Add - NO, 1N) Enter the addendum number (sequentially assigned) for each addendum added to the basic labor and material plan.
4. **Page.** Enter the sequential number applicable to each particular page of a group of AFLC Forms 240 being prepared/submitted.
16. **Control Number (CN, 5AN), Job Designator (JD, 1A).** Enter the CN/JD for the corresponding accepted workload. This CN/JD must already be established on a skeleton TJM record in file. Prior receipt of a G004LL3B report (Daily Planner's List) showing a valid "C" card is sufficient proof that the CN/JD exists on the TJM record file.
17. **Planning Organization (PO, 5A), Planner Technician Code (PTC, 1A).** Enter the valid PO/PTC as found in the Planner's Address Table (G004LE1A/E1B). Invalid entries or blanks on AFLC Form 240 will cause the D card to reject on the L3B report with asterisk (\*) over the PO/PTC.
18. **Operation Number (ON, 5AN).** This entry must identify the operation number on which the material will be consumed. Each operation number must have a corresponding entry in the part I, Labor Plan, or an ON already in the LSM. The sequence of processing within G004L will ensure that all "D" cards for the labor plan will be processed before any "E" cards for the BOM submitted on the same day. If an "E" card is processed with an ON for which there is no corresponding CN/JD/ON on the temporary LSM, that "E" card will be rejected and printed on the G004LL3B report with an error code of U (unmatched).

PART I = Labor Plan (D card) A "D" card is keypunched from the AFLC Form 240, Part I Labor Plan. Valid "D" cards will establish Labor Standard Master records and are printed on the Daily Planner's List (G004LL3B) without asterisks or error codes. Valid D cards will also appear in the labor portion of the Temporary Job Record (G004LL3A).

PART I - Labor Plan (D card) will only be prepared if the CN/JD is prefixed with A, M, T or S (Non-PME).

Blocks 1 through 15, 27 and 28 will be completed as outlined below. Processing of the "D" card by G004L can occur only after the "C" card (header segment) of the AFLC Form 237 has been processed successfully. When D cards are processed by G004L, the CN/JD must already be on the Temporary JON Master or the D card will be rejected and printed on the G004LL3B report, Daily Planner's List, with error code U (unmatched). If the CN/JD is prefixed with other than A, M, T or S (Non-PME), the "D" card will be rejected and printed on the G004LL3B report with asterisks (\*) over the CN. The PO/PTC entry must be one found on the planner's address table of the Validation Stack (G004LLE1A/E1B) or else the "D" card will be rejected and printed on the G004LL3B report with asterisks over the PO/PTC.

#### Block Nr    Entry Description

1. **Planner Signature.** The dated signature of the responsible planner preparing the AFLC Form 240 is required as well as date and phone number.
2. **QAS Signature.** The dated signature of the Quality Assurance Specialist responsible for the type of inspection codes is required as well as date and phone number.
3. **Addendum Number (add - No., 1N)** Enter the addendum number (sequentially assigned) for each addendum added to the basic labor and material plan.
4. **Page.** Enter the sequential number applicable to each particular page of a group of AFLC Forms 240 being prepared/submitted.

5. Control Number (CN, 5AN), Job Designator (JD, 1A). Enter the CN/JD for the corresponding accepted workload. This CN/JD must already be established on a skeleton TJM record in file. Prior receipt of a G004LL3B report (Daily Planner's List) showing a valid "C" card is sufficient proof that the CN/JD exists on the TJM record file.
6. Planning Organization (PO, 5A), Planner Technician Code (PTC, 1A). Enter the valid PO/PTC as found in the Planner's Address Table (G004LE1A/E1B). Invalid entries or blanks on AFLC Form 240 will cause the D card to reject on the L3B report with asterisks (\*) over the PO/PTC.
7. Resource Control (RCC, 5A), Facility Code (FC, 1AN). In the first five positions, enter the identity of the RCC that will perform the operations. Do this for each operation of the labor plan. All entries must be found on the RCC, RCC Rate, and PS validation table of the Validation Stack (G004LE1A/E1B) or else the "D" card will be rejected and printed on the G004LL3B report with asterisks over the RCC. In the sixth position, enter the identity of the facility card where the work will be done. A blank or special character will cause the "D" card to be rejected with an asterisk (\*) over the FC.
8. Operation Number (ON, 5AN). Enter the ON that will identify this operation within the system. All ON S for M, S (Non-PME) and T prefix control numbers must be numeric. Operation numbers should be assigned consecutively starting with 00001, remembering that the system won't allow duplicate operation numbers within a CN/JD. Duplicate operations will be rejected and printed on the G004LL3B list with error code D (duplicate). "A" prefix jobs (TDY) are a special case in the temporary labor plan. The operation represents man-hours, and the operation number must be entered as 00001. If the ON fails these edits and validations, the D card will be rejected and printed on the G004LL3B list with asterisks over the ON.
9. Batch/Single Processing Indicator (BSPI, 1A). Enter "B" for batch processing, or enter "S" for single processing. BSPI indicates whether items are to be worked in a batch (B) or as a single (S) item. Batch processing can mean doing the whole JOQ at once, or some part of the JOQ (2 or more items) at once. Single processing can mean that the operation is performed once per item, or multiple times per item. The system will accept a B or S in this field. Production count (either automatic or manual by AFLC Form 600A) for operations with a BSPI = B will be assigned a unit of count of LT. However, if the BSPI = S, the unit of count will be computer assigned as EA (each). If the BSPI is other than B or S, the "D" card will be rejected and printed on the G004LL3B report with an asterisk over the BSPI.
10. Operation Occurrence (OO, 3N). Enter the figure for the number of times the operation will be performed. The figure must be three numeric digits and greater than zeroes (000). When the operation is performed on items in a batch (BSPI = B), the OO will show the number of batches required to complete the JOQ. Also, when BSPI = B, the OCL will equal the OO. When the operation is performed on single items (BSPI = S), the OO will show the number of times that the operation must be performed per item. Also, if the BSPI = S, G004L will multiply the operation occurrence times the JOQ (in the corresponding temporary JON master record, from the AFLC Form 206, Part 1 for this job) to get the OCL for the operation. The system has a limit of 5 digits on the OCL. Therefore, if  $(OO) \times (JOQ)$  exceeds 99999, the "D" card will be rejected and printed on the L3B report with asterisks over the OO.
11. Type of Inspection (TI, 2AN). The entry in position 1 of the TI must be filled with an alphanumeric if inspection by a production certifier is required. The entry in position 2 of the TI shows what kind of quality inspection is required. Blank means that no quality inspection is needed. This information is provided by QA. AFLCR 74-2 specifies the codes for the various types of quality inspection. As usual, any entry that fails these edits will cause the "D" card to be rejected and printed on the L3B report with asterisks over the TI. Since the blank entry is a meaningful code, once an entry is made in the TI (and entered on the LSM file), the entry may be changed, but it can't be blanked out. If an erroneous entry does occur, the planner will mark up the Temporary Job Record (G004LL3A) with a notation that the production certification or quality inspection isn't required as determined by QA.
12. Operation Standard Hours (OSH, 5N). The OSH must contain three numeric positions showing the number of hours followed by two numeric positions showing the hundredths of hours required to complete the operation. Any nonnumeric entry will cause the "D" card to be rejected and printed on the G004LL3B report with asterisks over the OSH. Blank entries will be rejected by the system, but an entry of 00000 will be allowed for two reasons. Sometimes the description of an operation takes more than the 43 characters allowed by the system. Therefore, second (and third, etc) operations can be entered just to complete the operation description. To do this, enter the proper OO, and the complete OSH on the basic operation. For each succeeding (documentary) operation, enter the same RCC, BSPI and OO as on the basic operation and enter the next higher operation number and an OSH of 00000. Then continue the operation description in the space allocated for it. The G004L system was designed to keep all records for temporary jobs on file to be used (at some later date) to provide history for planning necessary jobs. Therefore, no technique was provided for actually deleting labor standard records. Instead, there is a method for removing the planned hours/cost from the system, while leav-

ing the records for documentation purposes. This technique overlays zeroes into the OSH by AFLC Form 930, H4 Card. G004L will also use the OSH to compute the total number of hours planned for the operation. The formula is  $(OCL) \times (OSH) = TSH$ , where OCL is computed as explained in 15 above. If the Total Standard Hours (TSH) for the operation (and job) exceeds 999999, the "D" card will be rejected and printed on the G04LL3B report with asterisks over both the OO and the OSH. If the Total Standard Hours for the operation is less than 999999, G004L will compute the BLC for the operation using formula  $BLC = (TSH \times RCC \text{ Rate})$ . The BLC for the operation and the job order can't exceed 999999, or the "D" card will be rejected and printed on the G004LL3B report with asterisks over the OO and the OSH.

13. Skill Code (SK, 2AN). Enter the appropriate two-position alphanumeric code for the skill involved for each operation. Blank or special characters in this block will cause the "D" card to be rejected and printed on the G004LL3B report with asterisks over the SK. Reference local G037G authorized RCC skill codes.
14. Operation Description (OD, 43AN). Using whatever abbreviations and technical data that may be applicable, enter a description of the operation. The system will accept up to 43 positions in this field on each operation. If 43 positions aren't enough to adequately describe the operation, additional operations can be entered in the LSM just to describe the operation (see 12 above). Any alphabetic, numeric or special character will be allowed, but a complete blank operation description will cause the "D" card to be rejected and printed on the G004LL3B report with asterisks over the OD.
15. D Card Code. This will always be preprinted with a "D" for additions to the Labor Plan.
27. Production Supervisor. The signature of the production supervisor will be entered in this block with the date and phone number.
28. Scheduler. The signature of the scheduler for this job will be entered in this block with the date and phone number.

*Part II - Bill of Material (E Card).* An "E" card will be keypunched from the AFLC Form 240, Part II, Bill of Material. Valid "E" cards will establish BOM records and are printed on the Daily Planner's List (G004LL3B) without asterisks or error codes. Valid "E" cards will also appear in the material portion of the Temporary Job Record (G004LL3A). Part II, Bill of Material ("E" card), will only be prepared if the CN/JD is prefixed with A, M, T or S (non-PME). Blocks 1 through 4 and 16 through 28 will be completed as outlined below. Processing of the "E" card by the G004L system can occur only after the corresponding "C" card and the "D" cards have processed successfully in the G004L system. Block 29, Status of Planning, must reflect completion of planning before valid C, D, and E cards are released from suspense for activation of the JON. When "E" card are processed by the G004L system, the CN/JD must already be on the Temporary LSM file or else the "E" cards will be rejected and printed on the G004LL3B report with error code U (Unmatched). If the CN/JD is prefixed with other than A, M, T or S (non-PME), the "E" card will be rejected and printed on the G004LL3B with asterisks over the CN/JD. The PO/PTC entry must be found on the Planner's Address Table of the Validation Stack (G004LE1A/E1B) or else the "E" card will be rejected and printed on the G004LL3B report with asterisks over the PO/PTC.

*Block Nr    Entry Description*

19. Material National Stock Number (MNSN, 15AN). This entry must satisfy the EII edits for configuration 3 or 4 (see WAD edits). Configuration 3 includes NSN, NC and ND entries, while configuration 4 covers locally assigned numbers (L numbers), kit numbers (K numbers), and part numbers (P numbers). Also, the G004L system won't allow duplicate entries for CN/JD/Operation Number/Material NSN. Duplicate entries will cause the "E" card to be rejected and printed on the G004LL3B with error code "D" (Duplicate).
20. Part Number (PN, 15AN). This entry will be the manufacturer's part number. Alphabetic, numeric, dashes, and slashes are allowed, but no embedded blanks are allowed. (When the first blank occurs, all the following positions must be blank.) A completely blank field will be rejected.
21. Federal Supply Code for Manufacturers (MFR Code) (MC, 6AN). Enter the Federal Supply code related to the part number to accurately specify the material to be used. Alphabetic, numeric, and special characters are allowed. A completely blank field isn't allowed and will cause the "E" card to be rejected on the G004LL3B report.
22. Unit of Issue (UI, 2a). Enter the code that specifies the way in which the material is issued from supply, for example: EA, LT, BL, etc. Special characters, numerics or blanks will cause the "E" card to be rejected on the G004LL3B report.
23. Material Quantity (MQ, 5N). Enter the quantity of the material required to complete the total JOQ on the temporary JON master (from Part I of the AFLC Form 206). Consider the material unit of issue when making the determination of this value. Only a numeric value is allowed; the quantity must be greater than zero, or the "E" card will be rejected and printed on the L3B report with asterisks over the material quantity. Prefix with zeroes to fill the field.

24. Stocklist Price (SLP, 8N). This entry must have eight numeric positions for dollars and two numeric positions for cents. Enter the current stocklist price of the material identified in block 21. Only numeric characters are allowed and must be prefixed with zeroes to fill the field. An entry of all zeroes and any nonnumeric entry will cause the "E" card to be rejected and printed on the G004LL3B report with asterisks over the SLP. Before establishing a BOM record, G004L will multiply the stocklist price times the material quantity. If the result exceeds 99,999,999.99 the "E" record won't be rejected. However, the leading digit will be dropped and not included in the price computation.
25. Cost Code (CC, 1A). The cost code is a single alpha code and will tell the system whether the material is expense material (A) or investment material (D, E, M, T, X, and Z). Cost code E material will be applied at the average repair cost. The remaining investment material items and expense material will be applied at 100 percent of the stocklist price. The other allowable cost codes are J, L, N, R, W and Y. These cost codes will cause the material not to be costed (either as expense or as investment material). Such records will be put into the BOM and will be shown on the temporary job record (G004LL3A) for documentation only. Any other entry will cause the "E" card to be rejected on the L3B report with asterisks over the cost code.
26. E Card Code. This will always be preprinted with an "E" for additions to the Labor Plan.
27. Production Supervisor. The signature of the production supervisor will be entered in this block along with date and phone number.
28. Scheduler. The signature of the scheduler for this job will be entered in this block along with date and phone number.

NOTE 1. All addenda must be approved by MAW.

PART IV G004L File Maintenance Transaction - AFLC Form 930. Five different master files can be accessed using AFLC Form 930. However, due to the expanded data elements in the Temporary JON Master File (action codes 2 and 3) and Permanent JON Master (action codes 6 and 7), two file maintenance transactions are used to access those single files. The following H cards (action codes) and data elements will be used to affect changes to the respective G004L master files.

a. H2 Card - Temporary JON Master. The H2 card is punched from AFLC Form 930. Valid H2 cards will change specific data element entries on a TJM record. The updated TJM record will then be printed on the Daily End Item Production Account Visibility and Cross-Reference List (G004LL2A) and the Daily Planner's List (L3B) with a card code/action code of H2 and pound-signs (#) over the changed data elements(s). Valid H2 cards will also cause the complete Temporary Job Record (L3A) (except for blocks 15, 16 and 18) to be printed. The L3A will show all data from TJM, the LSM, and the BOM. The edits on all data elements in the H2 card are given below. The dated signatures of the initiator and MAW official are required at the top of each AFLC Form 930 being submitted and will be used for local control and identification.

Block 1, Action Code. Reprinted as 2; no entry is necessary.

Block 2, Control Number (CN, 5AN). Enter the CN of the temporary JON master record that requires a change to one or more of its data elements.

Block 3, Job Designator (JD, 1A). Enter the JD of the temporary JON master record that requires a change.

NOTE: The CN/JD are the only mandatory entries in the H2 card. If the CN/JD are entered incorrectly, they will cause the H2 card to be rejected and printed on the Daily End Item Production Account Visibility and Cross-Reference List (G004LL2A) and on the Daily Planner's List (G004LL3B) with an error code of U (Unmatched) or will cause the wrong temporary JON master record to be updated. The remaining data elements in the H2 are optional entries; enter only the element or elements that require change.

Block 4, Request Number (RN, 8AN). The first four positions must be alphanumeric and the last four positions must be numeric. Any entry that fails these edits will cause the H2 card to be rejected and printed on the G004LL2A and L3B reports with asterisks (\*) over the request number.

Block 5, Customer Identity (CI, 6AN). Special characters will cause the H2 card to be rejected with asterisks (\*) over the customer identity on the G004LL2A/L3B reports.

Block 6, Program Control Number (PCN, 6AN). The PCN is composed of the reimbursement code (RC, 1AN), the repair group category (RGC, 1A), which is the key to the WAD edit, and the pseudo code (PC, 4A). The PCN must be found in the PCN table of the validation stack (G004LE1A/E1B), or else the H2 card will be rejected and printed on the G004LL2A/L3B reports with asterisks (\*) over the PCN and PON. Whenever the PCN of a request number master file record is changed, the WAD edit should be reviewed to ensure that the JD and the EII still agree with the RGC. When the PCN is found on the PCN validation table, the G004L system will acquire the last three positions of the PON and overlay them into the PON of the RNM record (AFLC Form 206, "A" Card Processing).

**Block 7, Project Order Number (PON, 2N).** Position 1 must show the last digit of the fiscal year (for example, 1983 = 3) and position 2 must show the fiscal quarter (1 thru 4). If in October, the first two positions of the PON may be greater than, equal to, or less (by the value of one quarter) than the current fiscal year and quarter. Example: In October 1983, the first two positions could be 42, 41, or 34. The first two positions of 33 would be rejected. If not in the month of October, the first two positions must be either greater than or equal to the current fiscal year and quarter. Example: If the current year and quarter is 42, then the first two positions of the PON must be either 43 or 42; all others will be rejected. The last three positions must be numeric and they will be overlaid from the PCN table. Failure of these edits, or the table look-up covered in Block 6 above, will cause the H2 card to be rejected and printed on the L2A and L3B reports with asterisks (\*) over the PCN and PON (accesses TJM).

**Block 8, End Item Identity (EII, 15AN).** Any entry in this block must satisfy the edits pertaining to the EII configuration number.

(1) Configuration 1 covers MDS identities. It applies to aircraft, missiles and engines, and must be found in the MDS table of the validation stack (G004LE1A on paper or E1B on microfiche).

(2) Configuration 2 covers BPO identities. It applies to cost class IV non-PME workload and permanent CN/JDs with "P" data processing code (PME). BPO codes must be KA through KI. Configuration 2 doesn't apply to temporary WADS.

(3) Configuration 3 covers NSN, NC and ND items, and it applies to the overwhelming majority of end items worked in maintenance.

(4) Configuration 4 covers kit (K), locally assigned (L), and part (P) numbers. This configuration applies mostly to local manufacture workloads and to items for which no NSN is available. L numbers are allowed on manufacture requests or WADs for equipment only (paragraph 1-13).

(5) Configuration 5 covers CAI; it applies only to A-, C- or S- prefix control numbers, and the CAI codes must be found in the CAI table on the validation stack (G004LE1A/E1B).

(6) In addition to the above edits, the EII is limited to the configurations that appear on the appropriate line of the WAD edit. The line of the WAD edit is dictated by the RGC, which is the second position of the PCN.

(7) End Item Identities that fail these edits will cause the H2 card to be rejected and printed on the G004LL2A/L3B reports with asterisks (\*) over the EII.

**Block 9, Job Order Quantity (JOQ, 5N).** Enter the revised JOQ. Whenever a temporary job is cancelled, enter 0. Be sure that all direct costs have been accounted for before cancelling a temporary job. C- or S- prefixed, PME WADs with DPC = P will always require a JOQ Of 0. All other WADs will require a JOQ greater than 0. Increases to the JOQ are allowed on A- and S- prefixed control numbers and T- prefixed control numbers with S data processing code. Serialized workloads with a fixed EISP, DPC = 6, and UOM = EA will always have a JOQ = 1. For TDY work (A-prefix jobs), the JOQ will be entered as the number of required D/M direct man-hours to perform the work. Failure to pass these edits/validations will cause the H2 card to be rejected and printed on the G004LL2A/L3B reports with asterisks over the JOQ.

**Block 10, Funds Classification Reference Number (FCRN, 4N).** When the TJM record has been released by the customer and the FCRN isn't comparable to the PON FY, file maintenance of the FCRN by MAWW/ACFC is mandatory. The FCRN must be on the FCRN table in the validation stack (G004LE1A/E1B), and it mustn't be coded historical; that is, it can't have an action code of HST. Any entry that isn't on the FCRN table (or coded historical) will cause the H2 card to be rejected and printed on the G004LL2A/L3B reports with asterisks (\*) over the FCRN.

**Block 11, Delivery Date.** File maintenance will be allowed after AFLC Form 237 is processed with the coordination of MAWW and D/MM \_\_\_\_\_. The RCC Scheduler will submit the AFLC Form 930.

**Block 12, Unit of Issue (U/I, 2A).** Any entry in this field must be alphabetic. A special, numeric, or blank character will cause the H2 card to be rejected.

**Block 13, Priority (PRI, 2AN).** Position 1 must be 1 through 5. Position 2 must be A through E, or 0, with erroneous entries getting the normal reject treatment. Refer to chapter 2 for a full description of the priority codes.

**Block 14, Data Processing Code (DPC, 1AN).** This is a single alphanumeric code that is applied to one of the following usage assignments. (A complete description and application of codes is contained in attachment 3, Part VIII.)

DPC	Assignment
2	Serial number controlled items issued from supply.
6	Serialized at a fixed EISP, UOM is EA.
7	Serialized with a dollar ceiling and machine cutoff of production count when the dollar value is used. UOM is HR.

- 9      Serial number controlled items not issued from supply.
- K      Complete aircraft engines, gas turbine engines, and engine gearboxes.
- N      Applicable to all nonserialized end items not issued/turned in to depot supply and reported to the G004L data system by AFLC Form 971. Nuclear ordnance items not turned in to special weapons supply apply to this code.
- P      Precision measurement equipment (PME) items.
- S      Tenant support T-prefix JONs only.
- T      Production assets issued from and returned to supply. Excludes nuclear ordnance items.
- U      Nuclear ordnance items turned into supply, and other items manufactured but not processed through the D033 system.
- X      Applicable only to SA-ALC and OC-ALC for engine components being worked as MISTR.

Block 15, Expendability - Recoverability - Reparability Category (ERRC, 1A). This entry will always be an alpha character and must related to the EII entered in Block 8. File maintenance of this element won't cause output of the G004LL3A product.

Block 16, Federal Supply Class - Item Manager Code (FSC-IMC, 2A). This field must be two alpha characters and must be one of the following: OC-ALC = SK, OO-ALC = SU, OO-ALC = SC or SE, SM-ALC = TA and WR-ALC = TG. File maintenance of this element won't cause output of the G004LL3A product.

Block 17, Procurement Source Code (PSC, 1 AN). This entry must be a valid alphanumeric code. Failure to pass this edit will cause the H2 card to be rejected and printed on the G004LL2A/L3B reports with an asterisk over the PSC.

Block 18, Workloader Technician Code (WTC, 5A). File maintenance of this element won't cause output of the G004LL3A product.

Block 19, Card Code. Preprinted as H; no entry is necessary.

b. H3 Card - Temporary JON Master. The H3 card is punched from AFLC Form 930. Valid H3 cards will change specific data element entries on a TJM record. The updated TJM record will then be printed on the Daily End Item Production Account Visibility and Cross-Reference List (G004LL2A) and the Daily Planner's List (L3B) with a card code/action code of H3 and pound-sign (#) over the changed data element(s). Valid H3 cards will also cause the complete Temporary Job Record (L3A) (except for block 9 update) to be printed. The L3A will show all data from the TJM, the LSM, and the BOM. The edits on all data elements in the H3 card are given below. The dated signatures of the initiator and of the MAW official are required at the top of each AFLC Form 930 being submitted and will be used for local control and identification.

Block 1, Action Code. Preprinted as 3; no entry is necessary.

Block 2, Control Number (CN, 5AN). Enter the CN of the temporary JON master record that requires a change to one or more of its data elements.

Block 3, Job Designator (JD, 1A). Enter the JD of the temporary JON master record that requires a change.

NOTE: The CN/JD are the only mandatory entries in the H3 card. If the CN/JD are entered incorrectly, they will cause the H3 card to be rejected and printed on the Daily End Item Production Account Visibility and Cross-Reference List (G004LL2A) and on the Daily Planner's List (G004LL3B) with an error code of U (Unmatched) or will cause the wrong TJM record to be updated. The remaining data elements in the H3 card are optional entries; enter only the element(s) that require change.

Block 4, Authority (Auth, 15AN). There are no edits on this field. Any entry in this block will be accepted by the system. The funding document number will be entered for all direct cite work.

Block 5, Production Section/Scheduling Designator (PS/SD, 6AN). Any entry in this block must be found on the RCC, RCC rate and PO table, and the corresponding scheduler's address table on the validation stack (G004LE1A/E1B). The PS will consist of four alpha and one number; the SD, one alpha. Entries not found in the validation stack will cause the H3 card to reject and print on the G004LL2A/L3B report with asterisks (\*) over the PS/SD.

Block 6, Planning Organization/Planner Technician Code (PO/PTC, 6AN). The PO/PTC must be found on the planner's address table of the validation stack (G004LE1A/E1B). Entries not found in this table will cause the H3 card to be rejected and printed on the G004LL2A/L3B reports with asterisks (\*) over the PO/PTC.

Block 7, Other Direct Cost (ODC, 8N). The elements of ODC are transportation cost, per diem cost, cost of material acquired at the field team site, and any applicable contract cost related to the specific job order. The total costs should be entered on AFLC Form 237 when prepared for field team work ("A" prefix job order). If the total cost is unknown at planning time, AFLC Form 930 must be processed with the total value of the ODC before job order completion. This value, when processed to G004L, overlays the previous value. The system uses the ODC along with the approved RCC rate from G004C to compute a man-hour sales price. ODC applies to A-, M- or T- prefix jobs.

Block 8, Production Count Indicator (PCI, 1A). Enter an A for automatic production count (based on AFLC Form 244/971 completions) or an M for manual production count (AFLC Form 600A, Production Count Detail, input manually). All serialized workloads must have a PCI = M. Rejects will get the standard treatment (asterisks on the G004LL2A/L3B reports).

Block 9, Production Delay Code (PDC, 1A). Enter the appropriate production delay code (A through G or K through R, W, X or Z). Rejects will get the standard treatment. File maintenance of this element won't cause output of the G004LL3A product. See Attachment 3 for definitions.

Block 10, Card Code. Preprinted as H; no entry is necessary.

c. H4 Card - Temporary Labor Standard Master. The H4 card is punched from AFLC Form 930. Valid H4 cards will change specific data element entries on a temporary LSM record. The updated LSM record will then be printed on the Daily Planner's List (G004LL3B) with a card code/action of H4 and pound signs (#) over the changed data element(s). Valid H4 cards will also cause the complete Temporary Job Record (L3A) to be printed. The L3A will show all data from the TJM, LSM, and the BOM. Unless the updated LSM record is a purely documentary record (it has an operation standard hours field equal to zero), valid H4 cards will also cause a new AFLC Form 600A Listing (L2E) to be printed and three new AFLC Form 600A cards to be punched for the updated operation (manual production count only). The edits on all data elements in the H4 card are given below. The dated signatures of the initiator and of the MAW official are required at the top of each AFLC Form 930 being submitted and will be used for local control and identification.

Block 1, Action Code. Preprinted as 4; no entry is necessary.

Block 2, Control Number (CN, 5AN). Enter the CN of the temporary LSM record that requires a change to one or more data elements.

Block 3, Job Designator (JD, 1A). Enter the JD of the temporary LSM record that requires a change.

Block 4, Operation Number (ON, 5AN). Enter the ON of the temporary LSM record that requires a change.

NOTE: The CN/JD/ON are the only mandatory data elements in the H4 card. If these elements are entered incorrectly, the H4 card will either be rejected and printed on the Daily Planner's List (G004LL3B) with an error code of U (Un-matched), or the H4 card will change a labor standard master record other than the one intended.

NOTE: The remaining data elements in the H4 card are optional. Enter only the new data for those data elements that require changes.

Block 5, Resource Control Center (RCC, 5A). Enter the identity of the RCC that will perform the operation. All entries must be found on the RCC, RCC Rate, and PS validation table of the validation stack (E1A/E1B), or else the H4 card will be rejected and printed on the L3B report with asterisks over the RCC. Valid RCC changes will acquire a new RCC Rate from the table and use it to compute a new EISP.

Block 6, Facility Code (FC, 1AN). Only alphanumeric entries are allowed. A blank or special character in this field will cause the H4 card to be rejected and printed on the L3B report with an asterisk over the facility code.

Block 7, Batch/Single Processing Indicator (BSPI, 1A). Enter a B if the items are to be worked in a batch, or enter an S if the items are to be worked as single items. Any other entry will cause the H4 card to be rejected and printed on the L3B report with an asterisk over the BSPI.

Block 8, Operation Occurrence (OO, 3N). Only numeric entries will be allowed. Nonnumeric entries or an entry of 000 will cause the H4 card to be rejected and printed on the L3B report with asterisks over the operation occurrence.

Block 9, Type of Inspection (TI, 2AN). Position 1 of the TI must be filled with an alphanumeric if inspection by a production certifier is required. Position 2 of the TI shows what kind of quality inspection is required; blank means that no quality inspection is needed. This information is provided by QA. AFLCR 74-2 specifies the codes for various types of quality inspection. Any entry that fails these edits will cause the H4 card to be rejected and printed on the L3B report with asterisks over the TI. Since a blank entry is a meaningful code, once it is made in the TI (and entered on the labor standard master file), the entry may be changed, but it can't be blanked out. If an erroneous entry does occur and can't be corrected, the planner will mark up the Temporary Job Record (L3A) to indicate that the production certification or quality inspection isn't required as determined by QA.

Block 10, Operation Standard Hours (OSH, 5N). This block must contain three numeric positions showing the number of whole hours followed by two numeric positions showing the hundredths of hours required to complete the operation. Any nonnumeric entry will be rejected. An entry of 00000 will be allowed. This technique will be used to delete the labor standard record by removing all costs associated with it from the EISP. Nonnumeric entries will cause the standard reject.

Block 11, Skill Code (SK, 2AN). Enter the correct two-position alphanumeric code for the skill involved in the operation. Blanks or special characters will cause the H4 card to be rejected and printed on the G004LL3B report with asterisks over the SK.

Block 12, Operation Description (OD, 43AN). The system will accept any combination of 43 characters.

Block 13, Card Code. Preprinted as H; no entry necessary.

NOTE: The changes to the RCC, BSPI, OO, and OSH will cause the G004L system to recompute the EISP and EILS.

d. H5 Card - Temporary BOM. The H5 card is punched from AFLC Form 930, G004L File Maintenance Transactions. Valid H5 cards will change specific data element entries on a BOM record. The updated BOM record will then be printed on the Daily Planner's List (G004LL3B) with a card code/action code of H5 and pound signs (#) over the changed data element(s). Valid H5 card will also cause the complete Temporary Job Record (L3A) to be printed. The L3A will show all data from the TJM, the LSM and the BOM. The edits on all data elements in the H5 card are given below. The dated signatures of the initiator and of the MAW official are required at the top of each AFLC Form 930 being submitted and will be used for local control and identification.

Block 1, Action Code. Preprinted as 5; no entry is necessary.

Block 2, Control Number (CN, 5AN). Enter the CN of the temporary BOM record that requires a change to one or more of its data elements.

Block 3, Job Designator (JD, 1A). Enter the JD of the temporary BOM record that requires a change.

Block 4, Operation Number (ON, 5AN). Enter the operation number of the temporary BOM record that requires a change.

Block 5, Material Identification (MI, 15AN). Enter the material identification of the temporary BOM record that requires a change.

NOTE: The CN/JD/ON/MI are the only mandatory data elements in the H5 card. If these 4 elements are entered incorrectly, the H5 card will either be rejected and printed on the Daily Planner's List (G004LL3B) with an error code of U (Unmatched) or the H5 card will change a BOM record other than that intended. The remaining data elements are optional. Enter only the data element or elements that require change.

Block 6, Part Number (PN, 15AN). An entry in this block will file maintain the manufacturer's part number. Alphabetic, numeric, blanks, dashes and slashes are allowed. No embedded blanks are allowed. (When the first blank occurs, the remaining positions must be blank.) A completely blank field won't update the BOM. Entries that fail these edits will be rejected and printed on the L3B report with asterisks (\*) over the part number.

Block 7, Federal Supply Code for Manufacturers (MC, 5AN). Alphabetic and numeric. There is no edit on the Federal Supply code in the H5 card. File maintenance of this element won't cause output of the G004LL3A product.

Block 8, Unit of Issue (U/I, 2A). Special characters or a single blank will cause the H5 card to be rejected and printed on the L3B report with asterisks over the unit of issue.

Block 9, Stocklist Price (SLP, 8N). This block has six numeric positions for dollars and two numeric positions for cents. Prefix zeroes to fill the field. Any nonnumeric entry will cause the H5 card to be rejected and printed on the L3B report with asterisks over the stocklist price. An entry consisting of all zeroes will also cause a reject.

Block 10, Cost Code (CC, 1A). Enter A for expense material or D/E/M/T/X/Z for investment material. The other allowable cost codes are J/L/N/R/W/Y. Material with these cost codes won't be costed either as expense or investment material, only expense material computed in the EISP. Any other entry will cause the H5 card to be rejected and printed on the L3B report with an asterisk over the cost code.

Block 11, Material Quantity (MQ, 5N). Any nonnumeric entry will cause the H5 card to be rejected. An entry of 00000 will be allowed as a means of deleting the BOM record by removing all costs associated from the EISP.

Block 12, Card Code. Preprinted as H; no entry is necessary.

e. H6 Card - Permanent JON Master (PJM) (CN/JD Level). This transaction will file maintain all JONs on the applicable CN/JD. The H6 card is punched from AFLC Form 930. Valid H6 cards will change specific data element entries on all PJM records with the SAME CN/JD. The updated PJM record(s) will then be printed on the Daily End Item Production Account Visibility and Cross-Reference List (G004LL2A) and the Daily Planner's List (L3B) with pound signs (#) over the changed data element(s) and CHG-H as the message code. The edits on all data elements in the H6 card are given below. The dated signatures of the initiator and of the MAW official are required at the top of each AFLC Form 930 being submitted and will be used for local control and identification.

Block 1, Action Code. Preprinted as 6; no entry is necessary.

Block 2, Control Number (CN, 5N). Enter the CN of the PJM record(s) that require a change to one or more data elements.

Block 3, Job Designator (JD, 1A). Enter the job designator of the permanent PJM record(s) that require a change.

NOTE: The CN/JD are the only mandatory entries in the H6 card. If the CN/JD are entered incorrectly, they will cause the H6 card to be rejected and printed on the Daily End Item Production Account Visibility and Cross-Reference List (G004LL2A) and on the Daily Planner's List (G004LL3B) with an error code of U (Unmatched) or will cause the wrong PJM record to be updated. The remaining data elements in H6 card are optional entries; enter only the element(s) that require change.

Block 4, End Item Identity (EII, 15AN). Any entry in this block must satisfy the edits pertaining to the EII configuration number and also the WAD edit. Refer to attachment 5. Any entry that fails these edits will cause the H6 card to be rejected and printed on the L2A and L3B reports with asterisks (\*) over the EII.

Block 5, Noun (8AN). The entry in this block should provide brief descriptive information about the EII in Block 4. For records with data processing code "X" (PP 72-10 items), the noun entry must reflect the Materiel Management Code (MMC) in the first two positions and the Item Manager Code (IMC) in the next three positions. These first five positions of the noun are used to sequence and distribute the G004LG5H report, Status of 72-10 Exchangeables/MISTR Items by MMC/IMC.

Block 6, Planning Organization/Planner Technician Code (PO/PTC, 6AN). Any entry in this block must be found on the planner's address table of the validation stack (E1A/E1B). Entries not found on this table will cause the H6 card to be rejected and printed on the L2A and L3B report with asterisks over the PO/PTC.

Block 7, Production Section/Scheduling Designator (PS/SD, 6AN). Any entry in this block must be found on the RCC, RCC Rate and PS table on the validation stack (G004E1A/E1B). The PS will consist of four alphas and one number; the SD, one alpha. Entries not found on the validation stack will cause the H6 card to reject and print on the G004LL2A/L3B report with asterisks (\*) over the PS/SD.

Block 8, Data Processing Code (DPC, 1AN). The data processing code must be among those allowed by the WAD edit. Refer to attachment 5. Any entry of a DPC not allowed by the WAD edit will cause the H6 card to be rejected and printed on the L2A and L3B reports with an asterisk over the DPC.

Block 9, Priority (PRI, 2AN). Position 1 must be a numeric 1 through 5, while position 2 must be A through E or zero. Any entry that fails these edits will cause the H6 card to reject. Reference chapter 2 for a description of the meaning of these codes.

Block 10, Future JON Classification Code (FJCC, 1A). If the EISP is greater than or equal to \$15,000, the EISP x ACOQ is greater than or equal to \$90,000, the item is serialized, or the item is selected to issue material at the JON level, enter an "A" (High Volume). Otherwise, enter a "B" (Low Volume). Current JON classification codes remain for the JON life. Changes become effective with the next JON induction. At the end of the fiscal year, the system will automatically recompute and assign JCC based on the above criteria. If the planner disagrees with the assignment, a change may be input and will remain in effect until it is changed with another H6 transaction, or the next end-of-year computation determines a change is required.

Block 11, Expendability - Recoverability - Reparability Category (ERRC, 1A). This entry will always be an alpha character and is related to the EII in Block 4. Any other entry will cause the H6 card to reject.

Block 12, Funds Classification Reference Number (Future)(FCRN, 4N). The entry must match the FCRN table in the validation stack (G004LE1A/E1B) and be an active FCRN. This entry must be file-maintained when the funds classification on a permanent workload must change. This entry will cause the next JON record to reflect the new FCRN associated with the revised funds classification.

Block 13, Federal Supply Class-Item Manager Code (FSC-IMC, 2A). This field is a two-alpha code and must be one of the following: OC-ALC = SK; OO-ALC = SU; SA-ALC = SC or SE; SM-ALC = TA and WR-ALC = TC. Entries failing this edit will cause the H6 card to be rejected and printed on the G004LL2A/L3B with asterisks over the FSC-IMC.

Block 14, Procurement Source Code (PSC, 1AN). This entry must be a valid PSC and must be one alphanumeric. Failure of this edit will cause the H6 card to be rejected with an asterisk over the PSC on the L2A and L3B reports.

Block 15, Workloader Technician Code (WTC, 5A). This entry will normally begin with "MAWW" and the fifth position being completed as applicable.

Block 16, Annual Customer Order Quantity (ACOQ, 5N), Fiscal Year (FY 1N). This field is used to update the ACOQ for the fiscal year indicated. Both the ACOQ and the FY fields must be entered in this block. This update transaction will be rejected under the following conditions:

- a. ACOQ not numeric.
- b. Project order type not equal to 4, 6 or 7.
- c. FY field not equal to previous, current, or next FY.

Example: IN FY81, the FY field may contain 0, 1 or 2.

Adjustments to the ACOQ will cause a corresponding adjustment to the Remaining Annual Customer Order Quantity (RACOQ).

For example, if the ACOQ is decreased by 10, the RACOQ will also be decreased by 10. NOTE: File maintenance of PO Type 4 records may be changed by the next G019C update.

Block 17, Future Production Count Indicator (FPCI, 1A). Enter "A" for automatic or "M" for manual. The JON PCI is determined by the FPCI value held in the skeleton or JON record with the same production number at the time of the first JON induction. Anytime the FPCI is changed, it won't become effective until the next JON induction. Any PCI remains in effect for the life of the JON. All serialized workloads must have PCI = M. Rejects will get the standard treatment (asterisks on the G004LL2A/L3B reports).

Block 18, Deletion Code (DEL, 1A). The code is used to delete CN/JD records no longer required. For this entry to be accepted, there can't be any JONs on the PJM file for the CN/JD to be deleted. The physical deletion action will take place during the next end-of-month cycle. (The only valid entry is a D).

Block 19, Card Code (CC, 1A). Preprinted as H; no entry is necessary.

f. H7 Card - Permanent JON Master (PJM) (JON) level). The H7 card is punched from AFLC Form 930. Valid H7 cards will change specific data element entries in a PJM record. The updated PJM record will then be printed on the Daily End Item Production Account Visibility and Cross-Reference List (G004LL2A) and the Daily Planner's List (G004LL3B) with a card code/action code of H7 and pound signs (#) over the changed data element(s). The edits on all data elements in the H7 card are given below. The dated signatures of the initiator and of the MAW official are required for each AFLC Form 930 being submitted and will be used for local control and identification.

Block 1, Action Code. Preprinted as 7; no entry is necessary.

Block 2, Control Number (CN, 5N). Enter the CN of the PJM record that requires a change to one or more of its data elements.

Block 3, Job Designator (JD, 1A). Enter the job designator of the permanent PJM record that requires a change.

Block 4, JON Suffix (JONS, 3AN). Enter the JON suffix of the PJM record that requires a change.

NOTE: The CN and JD are always mandatory elements in the H7 card. If the JON master record has a JON suffix associated with it, then the JON suffix must also be entered in the H7 card. If the JON master record is a skeleton record (WAD with a blank JON suffix), then leave Block 4 of the H7 card blank. If the CN/JD/JON suffix is entered incorrectly, either the H7 card will be rejected and printed on the Daily End Item Production Account Visibility and Cross-Reference List (G004LL2A) and on the Daily Planner's List (G004LL3B) with an error code of U (Unmatched), or the H7 card will change various data elements in the wrong PJM record.

Block 5, Program Control Number (PCN, 6AN). Any entry must be found on the PCN table of the validation stack (E1A/E1B), or the H7 card will be rejected and printed on the L2A/L3B reports with asterisks over the PCN and the PON. When the PCN is found on the table, the G004L system will acquire the last three positions of the PON and overlay them into the appropriate JON master record. For nonserialized work, positions 1 and 2 of the PON will be computer assigned based on positions 1 and 2 of the JON suffix. For serialized work, positions 1 and 2 of the PON will be taken from the appropriate G card or H8 card.

Block 6, Funds Classification Reference Number (FCRN, 4N). Any entry in this block must be found on the FCRN table in the validation stack (E1A/E1B). Any entry that isn't found on this table will cause the H7 card to be rejected and printed on the L2A/L3B reports with asterisks over the FCRN.

Block 7, End Item Sales Price (EISP, 8N). Enter 6 positions for whole dollars and 2 positions for cents. Any nonnumeric entry will be rejected, as will an entry consisting of all zeroes. Prefix zeroes to fill the field.

Block 8, Production Delay Code (PDC, 1A). The allowable production delay codes are A through G and K through R, W, X, and Z. Any other entry will cause the standard reject. Reference attachment 3 for a description of these codes.

Block 9, Card Code. Preprinted as H; no entry is necessary.

g. H8 Card - Serial Number Master. The H8 card is punched from AFLC Form 930. Valid H8 cards will change specific data element entries in a serialized TJM or PJM record. The updated TJM or PJM record will then be printed on the Daily End Item Production Account Visibility and Cross-Reference List (G004LL2A) and the Daily Planner's List (L3B) with a card code/action code of H8 and pound signs (#) over the changed data element(s). The edits on all data elements in the H8 card are given below. The dated signatures of the initiator and of the MAW official are required on each AFLC Form 930 being submitted and will be used for local control and identification.

Block 1, Action Code. The Action Code is preprinted as 8; therefore, no entry is necessary.

Block 2, Control Number (CN, 5AN). Enter the CN of the temporary or permanent JON that requires a change to one or more of its data elements. For permanent job orders, the CN must be five numerics. For temporary job orders, the CN must start with a "T" and finish with four numerics (or else the H8 card will be rejected and printed on the L3B report with asterisks (\*) over the JON).

Block 3, Job Designator (JD, 1A). Enter the JD of the temporary or permanent JON that requires a change. Any non-alphabetic entry will cause the H8 card to be rejected and printed on the L3B report with asterisks (\*) over the JON.

Block 4, JON-Suffix (JS, 3AN). Enter the JON Suffix of the temporary or permanent JON that requires a change. The JON Suffix cannot contain blank or special characters, or the H8 card will be rejected and printed on the L3B report with asterisks (\*) over the JON.

NOTE: Blocks 2, 3 and 4 make up the JON, and they must be entered when the serialized record is to be updated. The JON must be open on either the TJM or the PJM or the H8 card will be rejected and printed on the Daily Planner's List (G004LL3B) with an error code of U (Unmatched). The remaining data elements in this transaction are optional; enter data only in the blocks that require change. All blocks left blank won't change the corresponding data elements on the master records.

Block 5, Serial Number (SN, 6N). To change the Serial Number on the JON master record, enter the serial number that corresponds to the aircraft tail number (or other end item). Any nonnumeric entry will cause the H8 card to be rejected and printed on the L3B report with asterisks (\*) over the serial number. If there is no need to change the serial number, leave this field blank.

Block 6, Project Order Number (PON, 2N). Position 1 of the PON is the fiscal year; position 2 is the fiscal quarter. Any failure of these edits will cause the H8 card to be rejected and printed on the L3B report with asterisks (\*) over the PCN/PON.

Block 7, Program Control Number (PCN, 6AN). The PCN is composed of the reimbursement code (RC, 1AN), the repair group category (RGC, 1A), which is the key to the WAD edit, and the pseudo code (PC, 4A). The PCN must be found in the PCN table of the validation stack (G004LE1A/E1B), or else the H8 card will be rejected and printed on the G004LL3B report with asterisks (\*) over the PCN. When the PCN of a request number master file record is changed, the WAD edit should be reviewed to ensure the JD and EII still agree with the RGC. When the PCN is found on the PCN validation table, the G004L system will acquire the last three positions of the PON and overlay them into the PON of the RNM record (AFLC Form 206, "A" Card Processing).

Block 8, Hourly Sales Rate (HSR, 6N, 3 positions for dollars, and 3 positions for mills). Enter the approved Hourly Sales Rate, which must be numeric and greater than 0. Entries that fail these edits will cause the H8 card to be rejected and printed on the L3B report with asterisks (\*) over the HSR.

Block 9, End Item Sales Price (EISP, 8N, 6 positions for dollars and 2 positions for cents). Input only when the item has been negotiated to be completed at a predetermined sales price. The master record must have data processing code 6.

Block 10, Quarterly Sales Indicator (QSI, 1A). The QSI was created specifically to collect and report earned hours for the periodic maintenance of base-assigned aircraft. When the QSI = M, the serial number is established for quarterly sales reporting of all production count to G004B/G072A each quarter without any induction/completion reporting to G004L. The records on the permanent or temporary JON master file will have the appropriate JON suffix assigned automatically at the beginning of each quarter. Any production count reported through E046B/G037E must carry this JON suffix. All other serialized end items (those which will require induction and completion) will be assigned a QSI = C.

Block 11, Cost Class (CST CL, 1N). Enter a numeric 2 if TDY work is required on this serial number. Otherwise, enter a numeric 1.

Block 12, Delete Code (DC, 1A). Enter a "D" if the JON is to be deleted; otherwise, leave blank.

Block 13, Funds Classification Reference Number (FCRN, 4N). The FCRN must be found on that table in the validation stack (E1A/E1B). Any entry that isn't found on the FCRN table will cause the H8 card to be rejected and printed on the L3B report with asterisks (\*) over the FCRN.

Block 14, Card Code. Preprinted as H; no entry is needed.

Figure A2-5. AFLC Form 930, G004L File Maintenance Transaction (Sample)

G004L FILE MAINTENANCE TRANSACTIONS													
INITIATOR SIGNATURE AND DATE							MAW SIGNATURE AND DATE						
DONNA GLIDEWELL 9 APRIL 83 3-5555							CATHY GARVINE 9 APRIL 83 34444						
TEMPORARY JON MASTER													
1 ACT CODE (1)	2 CONT NO (2-6)	3 JD (7)	4 REQUEST NO (8-15)	5 CUSTOMER ID (16-21)	6 PCN (22-27)	7 PON (28-29)	8 END ITEM IDENTITY (30-44)	9 JOQ (45-49)	10 FCN (50-53)	11 DELIVERY DATE (54-59)	12 UT (60-61)		
2	711775	Q								830612			
TEMPORARY JON MASTER													
1 ACT CODE (1)	2 CONT NO (2-6)	3 JD (7)	4 AUTHORITY (8-22)	5 PS (23-27)	6 PLAN ORG (28-31)	7 OTHER DIR COSTS (32-42)	8 PC1 (43)	9 PDC (45)	10 CC (60)				
3	711775	Q				101125466							
TEMPORARY LABOR STANDARD MASTER													
1 ACT CODE (1)	2 CONT NO (2-6)	3 JD (7)	4 OPER NO (8-12)	5 REC (13-17)	6 FC (18)	7 BSPI (19)	8 JO (20-21)	9 T (22-23)	10 OSH (24-29)	11 SKILL CODE (30-31)			
4													
TEMPORARY BILL OF MATERIALS													
1 ACT CODE (1)	2 CONT NO (2-6)	3 JD (7)	4 OPER NO (8-12)	5 MATERIAL IDENT (13-27)	6 PART NO (28-42)	7 MFG CODE (43-48)	8 UT (49-50)	9 STOCK LIST PRICE (51-58)	10 CST (59)				
5													
PERMANENT JON MASTER (CN JD LEVEL)													
1 ACT CODE (1)	2 CONT NO (2-6)	3 JD (7)	4 END ITEM IDENTITY (8-22)	5 NOUN (23-30)	6 PLAN ORG (31-35)	7 PS (37-41)	8 DPC (43)	9 PR (44-45)	10 FICC (46)	11 ERRL (47)	12 FCN (48-51)		
6													
PERMANENT JON MASTER (JON LEVEL)													
1 ACT CODE (1)	2 CONT NO (2-6)	3 JD (7)	4 JON SUF (8-10)	5 PCN (11-16)	6 FCN (17-20)	7 EISP (21-28)	8 PDC (29)	9 PC1 (30)					
7													
SERIAL NUMBER DATA													
1 ACT CODE (1)	2 CONT NO (2-6)	3 JD (7)	4 JON SUF (8-10)	5 SERIAL NO (11-16)	6 PON (17-18)	7 PCN (19-24)	8 HSR (25-30)	9 EISP (31-38)	10 OSI (39)	11 CST CL (40)	12 DEL (41)	13 FCN (42-45)	14 CC (60)
8													

AFLC FORM 930  
MAR 81

PREVIOUS EDITION IS OBSOLETE

## PART V Serial Number Record File, AF Form 1530 (G Card).

The G card is punched from AF Form 1530, Serialized Record Establishment. Valid G cards will place a serial number and some related data elements in either the permanent or temporary JON master file. They will also cause these records to be printed on the Daily End Item Production Account Visibility and Cross-Reference List (G004LL2A); the Daily Planner's List (L3B). Don't establish a "G" card input until the "C" card and JON suffix have been established in the system for temporary JONs or the "F" card has been established for permanent workloads. The following rules apply to serialized JONs.

- a. There can be only one serial number per JON.
- b. For all temporary WADs, there can be only one JON (and serial number) per WAD (CN/JD).
- c. On the remaining permanent WADs, when there are normal inductions and completions (when the QSI = C), there can be multiple JONs per WAD.
- d. On permanent WADs, if the serial number has sales reported automatically each quarter to G072A (QSI = M), there can only be one JON (and serialized number) per WAD (CN/JD).

1. Columns 1-6. Serial Number (SN, 6N). Enter the 6-position number that corresponds to the aircraft tail number or that otherwise identifies an individual end item. Under UCA, only a single serial number is allowed per JON. Any attempt to open a second serial number for a given JON will cause that G card to be rejected and printed on the L3B report with an error code of D (duplicate). Any nonnumeric entry will cause the G card to be rejected with asterisks printed over the serial number.

2. Columns 7-15. Control Number (CN, 5AN, column 7-11), JD (1A, column 12), and the following JON events should be followed to establish serialized records.

- a. For permanent WADs, if the permanent JON master file has no record for the CN/JD, prepare and submit AFLC Form 600D to establish the WAD. If the CN/JD already exists on the PJM, either in a prior JON or as a skeleton record with a blank JON-suffix, there is no need to submit the AFLC Form 600D. When it is necessary to submit AFLC Form 600D, the G card to establish the serial number can be submitted on the same day. If the AFLC Form 600D processes validly, the G card won't reject as unmatched. If, however, the AFLC Form 600D is rejected, or if it is not input, the G card will be rejected and printed on the L3B report with an error code of U (Unmatched).

- b. For temporary WADs, always prepare and submit the AFLC Form 237 header segment, before (or together with) the G card. If necessary, the G card can be submitted on the same day; the AFLC Form 240 can be submitted separately, later, as an addendum, if this is desired. If the header segment of the AFLC Form 237 hasn't processed validly, either before or on the same day the G card is submitted, the G card will be rejected and printed on the L3B report with an error code of U (Unmatched).

NOTE: If the serial number is established on a permanent or temporary WAD for normal induction/completion reporting (if the QSI = C), the induction (AFLC Form 244/971) can be submitted on the same day as the G card.

3. Columns 16-20. Project Order Number (PON, 5N). Since most serialized end items will be in the G037E system, which means that the JON suffix carries no fiscal year or quarter identification, the project order number must be entered on the G card. Column 1 will show the fiscal year, and column 2 will show the fiscal quarter; while columns 3, 4 and 5 will be overlaid from the PCN validation table of the validation stack (E1A/E1B). Any entry that is blank or otherwise fails these edits will cause the G card to be rejected and printed on the L3B report with asterisks (\*) over the PON/PCN.

4. Columns 21-26. Program Control Number (PCN, 6AN). The PCN is composed of the RC (1AN), the RGC (1A) which is the key to the WAD edit (see attachment 5), and the pseudo code (PC, 4A). Any entry in the PCN block must be found on the PCN table of the validation stack (E1A/E1B), or else the G card will be rejected and printed on the L3B report with asterisks (\*) over the PCN and the PON. When the PCN is found on the table, the G004L system will acquire the last three positions of the PON and overlay them into the appropriate JON master record.

5. Columns 27-30. Funds Classification Reference Number, (FCRN, 4N). The FCRN must be found on that table in the validation stack (E1A/E1B). Any entry that isn't found on the FCRN table will cause the G card to be rejected and printed on the L3B report with asterisks (\*) over the FCRN.

6. Columns 31-35. Production Section (PS, 5AN). The PS must be found on the RCC, RCC Rate and PS table of the validation stack (E1A/E1B). Any entry not found on this table will cause the G card to be rejected and printed on the L3B report with asterisks (\*) over the PS.

7. Column 36. Scheduling Designator (SD, 1A). The entry must be alphabetic. Blanks and special characters will be rejected and printed on the L3B report with an asterisk over the SD. To allow for proper distribution of products to the responsible scheduler, the SD should be coupled with the corresponding PS on the scheduler's address table of the validation stack (E1A/E1B).

8. Columns 37-51. End Item Identity (EII, 15AN). This element must satisfy edits pertaining to the EII configuration number (EIICN, see attachment 5). Also, the EII is limited to only the configurations that appear on the appropriate line of the WAD edit (attachment 5). The line of the WAD edit is dictated by the RGC, which is column 2 of the PCN.

a. Configuration 1 covers MDS identities. It applies to aircraft, missiles and engines, and it must be found on the MDS/TMS table of the validation stack (G004LE1A/E1B). This configuration normally applies to the overwhelming majority of serialized workloads.

b. Configuration 2 covers BPO identities. It applies only to Cost Class IV, Non-PME workloads and Permanent CN/JDs with "P" DPC (PME). BPO codes must be KA through KI. It normally won't be used on serialized workloads.

c. Configuration 3 covers NSN, NC and ND items. It applies to the overwhelming majority of nonserialized end items worked in maintenance, and it may also be used for certain serialized items (usually OMEI).

d. Configuration 4 covers kit (K), locally assigned (L) and part (P) numbers. This configuration applies mostly to local manufacture workloads and to items for which no NSN is available. This configuration normally won't be used in serialized workloads.

e. Configuration 5 covers customer account identities (CAI). It applies only to A-, C- or S- prefix control numbers, and the CAI codes must be found in the CAI table on the validation stack (E1A/E1B). It normally won't be used on serialized workloads.

f. End item identities that fail these edits will cause the G card to be rejected and printed on the L3B report with asterisks (\*) over the EII.

9. Columns 52-57. Hourly Sales Rate (HSR, 6N, 3 positions for dollars, and 3 positions for mills). If the unit of measure is HR, enter the approved hourly sales rate, which must be numeric and not equal to zero. If the unit of measure is EA, the entry must be zero. Entries that fail these edits will cause the G card to be rejected and printed on the L3B report with asterisks over the HSR.

10. Columns 58-65. Leave blank. MAW\_\_ will zero fill, except when the DPC is 6. Enter the EISP, right-justified, whole dollars only.

11. Column 66. Quarterly Sales Indicator (QSI, 1A). The QSI was created specifically to collect and report earned hours for the periodic maintenance of base-assigned aircraft and T-Prefix, DPC = S JONs. When the QSI = M, the serial number is established for quarterly sales reporting of all production count to G004B/G072A each quarter without any induction/completion reporting to G004L. The records on the permanent or temporary JON master file will have the appropriate JON suffix assigned automatically at the beginning of each quarter. Any production count reported through E046B/G037E must carry this JON suffix. All other serialized end items (those which will require induction and completion) will be assigned a QSI = C.

12. Column 67. Cost Class (CC, 1N). Enter a numeric 2 if TDY is required to complete work on this serial number. Otherwise, enter a numeric 1. The overwhelming majority of serialized end items will have a cost class of 1.

13. Column 68. Blank.

14. Columns 69-70. Unit of Measure (UOM, 2A). The unit of measure is always HR except when the DPC is 6. When DPC is 6, the unit of measure is EA.

15. Columns 71-76. Planning Organization/Planner Technician Code (PO/PTC, 6AN). The PO/PTC must be found on the planner's address table of the validation stack (E1A/E1B). Entries not found on this table will cause the G card to be rejected and printed on the L3B report with asterisks (\*) over the PO/PTC.

16. Columns 77-79. Blank.

17. Column 80. Card Code - enter G.



**PART VI - Planner's Address Table (PAT) (AF Form 1530).**

The following data elements must be entered in the respective columns for establishment of the planner's address in the Planner's Address Table.

1 Card, PAT. This 1 card is punched from AF Form 1530, Planner's Address Table (PAT) Update. A maximum of 511 entries is allowed in the PAT at any time. No duplicate entries are allowed for a given PO/PTC. For a valid deletion, enter just the PO/PTC in columns 1-6, the action code (4) in column 79, and the card code (1) in column 80. Also, the PO/PTC must be in the PAT, or the 1 card will be rejected and printed on the planner's address table in the validation stack (G004LE1A on paper and E1B on microfiche) with asterisks over the expanded action code (DEL). A valid deletion will cause the entry to be deleted and printed for one last time on the E1A/E1B reports with an expanded action code of DEL. For a valid addition, enter all the data elements as described below with an action code of 5. Make sure that the PO/PTC isn't already on the PAT, or the 1 card will be rejected and printed on E1A/E1B with asterisks over the expanded action code (ADD). Valid additions will add the item to the PAT and print it on the E1A/E1B reports with an expanded action code of ADD. For a valid change, enter the PO/PTC exactly as it is in the PAT. Enter all the remaining data as described below (with an action code of 6). If the PO/PTC is not on the PAT, the change card will be rejected and printed on the E1A/E1B reports with asterisks over the expanded action code (CHG). If the change processes validly, the new data will be printed on the E1A/E1B reports with an expanded action code of CHG. The remaining edits on all data elements in the 1 card for the PAT are given below for additions and changes.

1. Columns 1-5, Planning Organization (PO, 5A). Columns 1 and 2 must be MA. Column 3 should show the planning division. Column 4 will usually be E. Any nonalphabetic entry in this field will cause the 1 card to be rejected and printed on the E1A/E1B report with asterisks over the planning organization.
2. Column 6, Planner Technician Code (PTC, 1AN). Enter the character that identifies the individual planner. The system will reject any entry that is blank or a special character. Rejects will get the standard treatment. (They will be printed on the E1A/E1B report with an asterisk over the PTC).
3. Columns 7-21, Planner's Name (15AN). Enter the name of the planner; last name first, followed by a space, then the first initial. A completely blank entry will cause the 1 card to be rejected and printed on the E1A/E1B reports with asterisks over the planner's name.
4. Columns 22-26, Mailing Symbol (MS, 5AN). Enter the mailing symbol that will direct all printed products to the appropriate planner. A completely blank field will be rejected.
5. Columns 27-31, Phone Number (PN, 5N). Enter the 5-digit phone number of the planner. Any nonnumeric entry will cause the 1 card to be rejected and printed on the E1A/E1B report with asterisks over the phone number.
6. Columns 32-35, Building Number (4AN). Enter the building number in which the planner normally works. If the building number is less than four digits, left-justify the entry. A completely blank field will be rejected.
7. Columns 36-51, Location (16AN). Enter any information that will assist in delivering computer machine products to the planner. The system will reject any entry that is all blank.
8. Columns 52-56, Resource Control Center (RCC, 5A). Enter the RCC which the planner normally supports. Any entry must be alphabetic. It must also be contained on the RCC/RCC Rate and PS table on the validation stack (E1A/E1B), or the 1 card will be rejected and printed on the E1A/E1B reports with asterisks over the RCC.
9. Columns 57-56, Area of Responsibility (20AN). Enter a description of the range of work normally covered by the planner in this RCC. The system will reject an entry that is totally blank.
10. Columns 77-78. Blank.
11. Column 79, Action Code (1N). To delete an entry from the planner's address table, enter an action code of 4. To add an entry to the planner's address table, enter an action code of 5. To change an entry to the planner's address table, enter an action code of 6.
12. Column 80, Card Code (1N). Always enter a numeric 1. Any other entry will cause the PAT update transaction to be rejected and printed on the Unidentified Card List (G004LA1A).

Figure A2-7. AF Form 1530, Planner's Address Table (Sample)

PLANNER'S ADDRESS TABLE																																																																															
PLAN ORG					P T C	PLANNER	MAL SYM	PHONE NO.	BLDG NO.	LOCATION	RCC	AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY	AC CC																																																																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
MABEIDDOE J						MABEIDDOE J		3636	375	ROOM NO 220		MBPABFI06 F111 AIRCRAFT	51																																																																		
(FOR AN ADDITION)																																																																															
MABEID																																																																															
(FOR A DELETION)																																																																															
MABEIDDOE J						MABEIDDOE J		512875		ROOM NO 220		MBPABFI06 AIRCRAFT	61																																																																		
(FOR A CHANGE)																																																																															

**PART VI - Mass Change-Planning Organization/Planner Technician Code (AF Form 1530)**

The initiator will handscribe the following information in space at the top of the AF Form 1530: Mass Change PO/PTC and the initiator's name, mailing symbol and phone number. A single 5 card will change all records on the PJM, TJM, LSM and BOM with that old PO/PTC.

NOTE: The SJM must be changed separately. All updated PJM and TJM records will be printed in PS/SD sequence on the Daily End Item Production Account Visibility and Cross-Reference List (G004LL2A) and Daily Planner's List (L3B) in the new PO/PTC sequence. Updated LSM and BOM records will also appear on the L3B report in new PO/PTC sequence. New Temporary Job Records (L3A) will be printed for any TJM, LSM or BOM records that are updated. The following data elements will be entered in the respective column for input to the G004L data system.

		ELEMENT
COLUMNS	DESCRIPTION	LENGTH/CHARACTER
1-6	Old Plan Org/Planner Tech Code	6 A/AN
11-16	New Plan Org/Planner Tech Code	6 A/An
80	Card Code (Always 5)	1 N

The AFLC Form 1530 will be forwarded to the G004L monitor (MAWS) for input to the system.

All edits on the 5 card are given below.

1. Columns 1-6, Old Planning Organization/Planner Technician Code (Old PO/PTC, 6AN). The system will reject duplicate transactions with the same old PO/PTC and print the second, third, etc, transactions on the Mass Change Error List (G004LE3A) with the message "DUPLICATE OLD PO/PTC." Since the purpose of the card is to change the PO/PTC on multiple PJM/TJM/LSM/BOM records: to be effective, the old PO/PTC should exist on one or more of these records. Also, the system will accept a maximum of 511 PO/PTC mass change cards. Excess transactions will be rejected and printed on the E3A report with the message "MORE THAN 511 5 CARDS INPUT-IGNORED."

2. Columns 7-10, blank; make no entry.

3. Columns 11-16, New Planning Organization/Planner Technician Code (New PO/PTC, 6AN). The new PO/PTC must already be on the planner's address table in the validation stack (G004LE1A on paper or E1B on microfiche), or the 5 card will be rejected and printed on the E3A report with the message "NEW PO/PTC NOT IN PAT (E1A)."

4. Columns 17-79, blank; make no entry.

5. Column 80, Card Code. Enter a constant 5.

OLD PO/PTC										NEW PO/PTC									
MASS CHANGE - PO/PTC										BOB JONES MABE 54733									
MABEAR										MABEBS									

AF FORM 1530 1-60 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM WILL BE USED WHEN STOCK IS EXHAUSTED

PUNCH CARD TRANSCRIPT

Figure A2-9, AF Form 1530, Mass Change - RCC/FC (Sample)

MASS CHANGE - RCC/FC

OLD  
RCC/FC

NEW  
RCC/FC

JIM JONES MABS 54744

1234567891011121314151617181920212223242526272829303132333435363738394041424344454647484950515253545556575859606162636465666768697071727374757677787980

MBPBA1MBPAA3

AF Form 1530

PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM WILL BE USED

DATE NEW IS OBSOLETE

PUNCH CARD TRANSCRIPT

## PART VIII - Mass Change - Resource Control Center/Facility Code (AF Form 1530)

The following elements of data must be entered in the appropriate columns of AF Form 1530 and forwarded to the G004L monitor in MAWS to establish mass changes.

4 Card. The 4 card is punched from AF Form 1530, Mass Change of Resource Control Center/Facility Code. A single 4 card will change all records on the temporary LSM with that old RCC/FC. It will also cause all changed LSM records to be printed on the Daily Planner's List (G004LL3B) in PO/PTC sequence. The 4 card will also cause a new RCC Rate to be placed in the LSM from the RCC, RCC Rate and PS table. The new rate will be used to recompute the EISP. New Temporary Job Records (L3A) will be printed for all CN/JDs for which an RCC/FC change occurs on the LSM. All edits on the 4 card are given below.

1. Columns 1-6, Old Resource Control Center/Facility Code (OLD RCC/FC, 6AN). The system will reject duplicate transactions with the same old RCC/FC and print the second, third, etc, transactions on the Mass Change Error List (G004LE3A) with the message "DUPLICATE OLD RCC/FC." Since the purpose of the 4 card is to change the RCC/FC on multiple LSM records; to be effective, the OLD RCC/FC should exist on one or more LSM records. Also, the system will accept a maximum of 511 RCC/FC mass change cards. Excess transactions will be rejected and printed on the E3A report with the message "MORE THAN 511 4 CARDS INPUT-IGNORED."

2. Columns 7-10, blank; make no entry.

3. Columns 11-16, New Resource Control Center/Facility Code (new RCC/FC, 6AN). The new RCC must be on the RCC, RCC Rate and PS table in the Validation Stack (G004LE1A on paper and E1B on microfiche), or the 4 card will be rejected and printed on the E3A report with the message "NEW RCC NOT IN RCC TABLE (E1A)." The new RCC/FC must be on the scheduler's address table in E1A/E1B or else the 4 card will be rejected and printed on the E3A report with the message "NEW RCC/FC NOT IN SAT (E1A)." The fifth position of the new RCC must be alphabetic, or else the 4 card will be rejected and printed on the E3A report with the message "COLM 5 OF NEW RCC NOT ALPHA."

4. Columns 17-79, blank; make no entry.

5. Enter a constant 4.

DISTRIBUTION: MAWS (4) SEQUENCE: CARD CODE & COLUMNS 1-6    NO PAGE BREAK

G004L-E3A-Q3-MQ3

MASS CHANGE ERROR LIST

AS OF YY-MM-DD

Figure A2-10. G004L-E3A-Q3-MQ3 Mass Change Error List (Sample)

DISTRIBUTION: MASP (4) SEQUENCE: CARD CODE &amp; COLUMNS 1-6 NO PAGE BREAK

G004L-E3A-Q3-MQ3 MASS CHANGE ERROR LIST AS OF YY-MM-DD

COLMS 1-6	COLMS 11-16	CARD CODE	
XXXXXX	XXXXXX	3	NEW PS/SD NOT IN SAT (E1A)
XXXXXX	XXXXXX	3	MORE THAN 511 3 CARDS INPUT -- IGNORED
XXXXXX	XXXXXX	3	DUPLICATE OLD PS/SD
XXXXXX	XXXXXX	3	COLM 5 OF NEW PS NOT 9
XXXXXX	XXXXXX	4	NEW RCC/FC NOT IN SAT (E1A)
XXXXXX	XXXXXX	4	MORE THAN 511 4 CARDS INPUT -- IGNORED
XXXXXX	XXXXXX	4	NEW RCC NOT IN RCC TABLE (E1A)
XXXXXX	XXXXXX	4	DUPLICATE OLD RCC/FC
XXXXXX	XXXXXX	4	COLM 5 OF NEW RCC NOT ALPHA
XXXXXX	XXXXXX	5	NEW PO/PTC NOT IN PAT (E1A)
XXXXXX	XXXXXX	5	MORE THAN 511 5 CARDS INPUT -- IGNORED
XXXXXX	XXXXXX	5	DUPLICATE OLD PO/PTC

## PART IX - Support JON Master (SJM) (AF Form 1530) Format

The following elements of data must be entered in the appropriate columns of the AF Form 1530 to establish the SJM. Valid/invalid transactions will appear on the G004LL6A, SJM Transaction Register. BPN entries must be resident on the PJM and be nonserialized. RCC/FC entries must be valid on the RCC/FC Validation Table. PO/PTC entries must be valid on the Planner's Address Table. PS/SD entries must be valid on the Scheduler's Address Table.

A. P-Card. The "P" card is punched from AF Form 1530. A single P-card with an "A" Action Code will establish the relationship of one P-Number to a BPN.

1. Columns 1-6. Enter the six-position BPN from which the P-number item will be routed.
2. Columns 7-12. Enter the six-position SPN of the item to be worked in the support shop. Column 7 is always "P" and column 12 is always "I."
3. Columns 13-18. Enter the RCC/FC of the support RCC that will perform work on the SPN.
4. Columns 19-30. Enter the noun of the BPN.
5. Columns 31-42. Enter the noun of the SPN.
6. Columns 43-48. Enter the SPN PO/PTC. If a new SPN is required, leave blank and forward to MAWW for assignment.
7. Columns 49-54. Enter the SPN PS/SD.
8. Columns 55. Enter the PCI (A or M) of the SPN. If the PCI = 'A,' production count is allocated to the SPN when a BPN completion is made. If the PCI = 'M,' SPN production count will be taken with a manual 600A transaction upon SPN completion.
9. Columns 56-60. Enter the expected SPN routed frequency to the support RCC for work.
10. Columns 61-63. Enter the quantity of SPNs that are part of the BPN.
11. Column 64-78. Leave blank.
12. Column 79. Enter "A" for Add.
13. Column 80. Always enter "P."

B. SJM File Maintenance. Any completion of the following file maintenance transactions (changes) may be accomplished at one time (see figure A2-12). Deletions should only be processed on the first day of any month to avoid losing earned hours taken during the month.

1. To change an RCC related to a Support Production Number:			3. To change a PS/SD:		
Columns	Title	Entry	Columns	Title	Entry
1-6	BPN	6AN	1-6	BPN	6AN
7-12	SPN (P Number)	6AN	7-12	SPN (P Number)	6AN
13-18	Old RCC/FC	6AN	13-18	RCC/FC	6AN
64-69	New RCC/FC	6AN	49-54	New PS/SD	6AN
79	C for change	1A	79	C for change	1A
80	Always P	1A	80	Always P	1A
2. To change a PO/PTC:			4. To change generation factor:		
Columns	Title	Entry	Columns	Title	Entry
1-6	BPN	6AN	1-6	BPN	6AN
7-12	SPN (P Number)	6AN	7-12	SPN (P Number)	6AN
13-18	RCC/FC	6AN	13-18	RCC/FC	6AN
43-48	New PO/PTC	6A	56-60	New Generation Factor	5N
79	C for change	1A	79	C for change	1A
80	Always P	1A	80	Always P	1A

## 5. To change the quantity per assembly (QPA):

<i>Columns</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Entry</i>
1-6	BPN	6AN
7-12	SPN (P Number)	6AN
13-18	RCC/FC	6AN
61-63	New QPA	3N
79	C for change	1A
80	Always P	1A

## 6. To change the PCI:

<i>Columns</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Entry</i>
1-6	BPN	6AN
7-12	SPN (P Number)	6AN
13-18	RCC/FC	6AN
55	New PCI	1A
79	C for change	1A
80	Always P	1A

## 7. To delete a BPN from the Support JON Master and all

<i>Columns</i>	<i>Title supporting data:</i>	<i>Entry</i>
1-6	BPN	6AN
79	D for delete	1A
80	Always P	1A

## 8. To delete a SPN and all supporting data from the SJM:

<i>Columns</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Entry</i>
1-6	BPN	6AN
7-12	SPN	6AN
79	D for delete	1A
80	Always P	1A

## 9. To delete an RCC/FC for a given SPN:

<i>Columns</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Entry</i>
1-6	BPN	6AN
7-12	SPN	6AN
13-18	RCC/FC	6AN
79	D for delete	1A
80	Always P	1A

## PART I - Material Cost Codes

These codes are used by the planner during the preparation of the BOM segment of AFLC Form 237 and of AFLC Form 983, BOM Adjustment (G005M). Materials are classified as investment and expense. Investment material includes all recoverable assemblies, installed equipment items, and modification kits acquired from investment (CP) appropriation. Expense material consists of all material and parts used in maintenance not categorized by investment or production cost codes. Special purpose codes X and Z are established for unusual issue/turn-in requirements.

## Cost

Code	Description
E	EXCHANGE MATERIAL - PLANNED. For the issue of planned serviceable recoverable material on an exchange basis to replace like unserviceable items. For the turn-in of these unserviceable items, the return of excess serviceable items originally issued under the E cost code, and the return of items received under this code which were misidentified as to stock number when depot supply initiates warehouse denial (reversal) action.
J	EXCHANGE MATERIAL - UNPLANNED. For the issue of unplanned serviceable recoverable material on an exchange basis to replace like unserviceable items. For the turn-in of these unserviceable items, the return of excess serviceable items originally issued under the J cost code, and the return of items received under this cost code which were misidentified as to stock number when depot supply initiates warehouse denial (reversal) action.
Y	EXCHANGE MATERIAL - MAINTENANCE OF D/M EQUIPMENT. For the issue of direct serviceable recoverable material on an exchange basis for repair of D/M shop and test equipment. For the turn-in of unserviceable recoverable items generated from exchange, the turn-in of excess serviceable items originally issued under Y cost code, and the return of items received under this cost code which were misidentified as to stock number when depot supply initiates warehouse denial (reversal) action. Y cost code is not used for material planning.
M	NONEXCHANGE MATERIAL - MISSING, EXCESS OR INITIAL INSTALLATION COMPONENTS. For issue of serviceable recoverable material on other than an exchange basis. This includes issues for initial installation, modification (other than modification kits) and the replacement of missing recoverable components on items received in an incomplete condition. For the turn-in of recoverable items on other than an exchange basis. This includes turn-in of dissimilar or obsolete recoverable items replaced by serviceable recoverable items issued on a nonexchange basis; and the turn-in of excess serviceable items originally issued under the M cost code. Turn-ins will also include the return of items received under this cost code which were misidentified as to stock number, when depot supply initiates warehouse denial (reversal) action. This doesn't include the installation or removal of items covered by the T cost code.
T	AF FORM 2692 ITEMS. For the issue of items for reinstallation and for the issue of AF Form 2692, Aircraft/Missile Equipment Transfer/Shipping Listing, items to replace items previously removed and not reinstalled. For the turn-in of recoverable components removed and the turn-in of aircraft items recorded on AF Form 2692, that were removed and not reinstalled, and the return of items received under this cost code which were misidentified as to stock number when depot supply initiates warehouse denial (reversal) action.
D	MODIFICATION KITS. For the issue of modification kits which change the configuration or operating capability of an end item. This includes overhaul kits, TCTO kits, etc, which serve to facilitate repair or maintain the serviceable status of an end item. Investment items removed and not replaced due to modification will be turned in under cost code M. For the turn-in of modification kits originally issued under the D cost code that are intact and excess to immediate requirements, and the return of items received under this code which were misidentified as to stock number when depot supply initiates warehouse denial (reversal) action.
A	EXPENSE MATERIAL - PLANNED. For the issue of planned serviceable expense material for use in depot maintenance, repair, modification, assembly or manufacture operations. For turn-in of excess serviceable material originally issued under the A cost code, and for the return of items received under this cost code which were misidentified as to stock number when depot supply initiates warehouse denial (reversal) action.
R	EXPENSE MATERIAL - UNPLANNED. For the issue of unplanned serviceable expense material for use in depot maintenance repair, modification, assembly or manufacture operations. For the turn-in of excess serviceable expense material originally issued under the R cost code, and for the return of items received under this cost code which were misidentified as to stock number when depot supply initiates warehouse denial (reversal) action.

- W** EXPENSE MATERIAL - MAINTENANCE OF D/M EQUIPMENT. For the issue of direct serviceable expense material for repair, modification, assembly and manufacture of D/M shop and test equipment. For the turn-in of excess serviceable expense material originally issued under W cost code, and for the return of items received under this cost code which were misidentified as to stock number when depot supply initiates warehouse denial (reversal) action. Cost code W is limited to the request/turn-in of direct material and isn't to be used for material planning.
- N** EXPENSE MATERIAL, NONAPPLICABLE TO REPAIR COSTS. For the turn-in of serviceable expense material removed as excess from assets which are undergoing maintenance, and for the turn-in of removed unserviceable items specifically requested by base support. It includes removed serviceable, unserviceable expense material of a dissimilar, obsolete or alien nature. (The N cost code won't be used for the turn-in of serviceable expense items initially issued under expense material cost codes A, R, L, or W or special purposes code X; or the turn-in of expense material received in other than serviceable condition or misidentified as to NSN).
- NOTE: Items returned under this cost code won't be considered for credit by the Air Force Stock Fund Divisions. The N cost code with U prefixed control number will be used for the turn-in of unserviceable indirect material issued with L cost code when the turn-in is requested by base supply. The U prefix control number with N cost code will cause a reject to G004H-084 and will require delete action and subsequent reconciliation with G004H-081.
- L** EXPENSE MATERIAL - INDIRECT OR OVERHEAD. For the issue of expense material for use as indirect or overhead material. Identify these issues to appropriate accounts by entry of the applicable U account in the CN space on material document. For turn-in of excess serviceable and excess expense material originally issued under the L cost code for the return of items received under this cost code which were misidentified as to stock number when depot supply initiates warehouse denial (reversal) action.
- X** EXPENSE MATERIAL - FREE ISSUE. For the issue of stockfund and nonstockfund (CP) expense material without charge to DMS, AFIF for use in depot maintenance repair, modification, assembly or manufacture operations. For turn-in of expense material previously issued under cost code X. This code applies to expense material direct and indirect, such as NSG11 and NSG13 from sources other than AF stock divisions, and AF stock fund division material issued without charge. (Cost code X material won't be distributed to production as funded expense. However, the G004H products will report these transactions as direct, indirect GS, SS and investment, and accumulates nonfunded expense material costs for material usage analysis. Requisitions for cost coded X material from stock funds will carry reimbursement code Y).
- Z** CUSTOMER FURNISHED MATERIAL. Material furnished by customers is to be included in the depot maintenance work as specified by the customer. Cost will be determined by the customer, and accountability maintained as directed by the customer. Customer's determination of costs will be based on current standard catalog price or acquisition price for noncatalogued items. Customer-furnished material will be costed as an unfunded direct material cost. Any residue of customer-furnished material upon completion of the job order will be disposed of as directed by the customer. Inventory abandoned by the customer and not immediately turned over to the supply system for disposal should be charged to inventory and credited to the general and administration expense account, "gains or losses from physical inventory."

## PART II - Production Delay Codes (Engineering/Planning, Workloading, or Scheduling).

This table will contain the codes that may be used for production delays, negotiations, and renegotiations. The applicability of codes is as follows:

CODE	DEFINITION
A	Lack of Technical Data
B	Equipment (Lack of Broken, or Saturated)
C	Lack Of Shop Capability
D	Higher Priority Work
E	Planning Backlog
F	Item Complete - Hold for Reassembly
G	Insufficient Manpower
K	Awaiting Maintenance (Production Backlog)

L	Work Load Leveling
M	Awaiting Parts Status
N	Parts Not Available
O	Assets Not Available
P	Work Now Completed
Q	Backlog
R	Skills Not Available
W	MDR Override Work
X	Back In Work
Z	Revised Requirement

3. Production delay codes are input with an AFLC Form 206 by workloaders or with an AFLC Form 930 by either planners, schedulers, or workloading.

a. To input a delay code for a temporary JON, AFLC Form 930 (H3) will be completed as follows:

*Block Used    Entries*

2	Control Number
3	Job Designator
9	Production Delay Code (PDC)

b. To input a delay code for a permanent JON, AFLC Form 930 (H7) will be completed as follows:

*Blocks Used    Entries*

2	Control Number
3	Job Designator
4	JON Suffix
8	Production Delay Code (PDC)

c. To input a delay code for a backlogged Part II of AFLC Form 206, workloaders will prepare an AFLC Form 206, Part II as follows:

*Block Used    Entries*

27	Request number of original/corresponding Part I.
28	Appropriate delay code (A thru G, K thru R, or W, X, Z).
35	Workloader's signature
36	Approving official's signature

d. When workload is released to work after being delay coded, an "X" entry will be input by AFLC Form 930 (H3 Card or H7 Card, as applicable) by planners and/or schedulers to remove delay codes from the respective record.

### PART III - Standard Process Codes

These codes are authorized for PME/TEST Equipment

KA	Power
KB	Frequency
KC	Micro Wave
KD	Dimensional
KE	Electro-Mechanical
KF	Special Weapon/Radiac
KG	Electrical Console/Combination
KH	Multipurpose Test Set
KI	Bench Check Inspection

## PART IV - Customer Account Identity and Location Codes

## Data

<i>Codes</i>	<i>Data Items and Explanations</i>
AAC	Alaskan Air Command
AAZ	Alaskan Air Command (Z, I)
ACC	Aeronautical Chart and Information Center
ACD	US Air Force Academy
ACO	Aeronautical Chart and Information Center (Overseas)
ADC	Aerospace Defense Command
ADO	Aerospace Defense Command (Overseas)
AFC	Air Force Accounting and Finance Center
AFE	US Air Force in Europe
AFO	HQ Air Force Reserve (Overseas)
AFR	HQ Air Force Reserve
AFZ	US Air Forces in Europe (Z/I)
ANG	Air National Guard
ARC	Red Cross
ARG	Department of Agriculture
ARP	Advanced Research Projects Agency
ATA	Air Force Technical Application Center
ATC	Air Training Command
ATO	Air Training Command (Overseas)
AUN	Air University
AUO	Air University (Overseas)
BNK	Bank
CAP	Civil Air Patrol
COM	Department of Commerce (Environmental Science Services Administration)
CRU	Credit Union
CSO	Air Force Communication Service (Overseas)
CSV	Air Force Communication Service
DAS	Defense Atomic Support Agency
DCA	Defense Communications Agency
DDC	HQ Defense Documentation Center for Scientific and Technical Information
DIA	Defense Intelligence Agency
DSA	Defense Supply Agency
DSC	Air Force Data Systems Design Center
DSO	Air Force Data Systems Design Center (Overseas)
ESC	Electronics Security Command
FAA	Federal Aviation Agency
FNG	Foreign Government/Training of Foreign Nationals
FPR	Federal Prisons

GSA	General Services Administration
HAF	HQ USAF
HAO	HQ USAF (Overseas)
HEW	Health, Education and Welfare
HQC	HQ Command, USAF
HQO	HQ Command, USAF (Overseas)
IND	Industrial Facility Assigned to LOG or SYS
INT	Department of Interior
LOC	Library of Congress
LOG	Air Force Logistics Command
LOO	Air Force Logistics Command (Overseas)
MAC	Military Airlift Command
MAO	Military Airlift Command (Overseas)
NAS	National Aeronautics Space Agency
NSA	National Security Agency
OSI	Office of Special Investigation
PAF	Pacific Air Forces
PAZ	Pacific Air Forces (A/I)
PIO	Other Private Interests
POD	Post Office Department
RPC	Air Reserve Personnel Center
SAC	Strategic Air Command
SAO	Strategic Air Command (Overseas)
SLG	State or Local Government
SOU	USAF Southern Command
SOZ	USAF Southern Command (Z/I)
SYO	Air Force Systems Command (Overseas)
SYS	Air Force Systems Command
TAC	Tactical Air Command
TAO	Tactical Air Command (Overseas)
TEL	Telephone Company
TRE	Department of Treasury (US Customs Bureau)
UAG	US Army Guard
UCG	US Coast Guard
USA	US Army
USC	US Strike Command
USN	US Navy or Marine Corps
VET	Veterans Administration
WEA	US Weather Bureau

## PART V - G004L Card Codes

A	Card, AFLC Form 206, Part 1.
B	Card, AFLC 206, Part 2.
C	Card, AFLC Form 237, Header Segment
D	Card, AFLC Form 237, Labor Plan
E	Card, AFLC Form 237, Material Segment
F	Card, AFLC Form 600D, Production Order
G	Card, AFLC Form 1530, Serial Number
H1	Card, AFLC Form 1530, Customer Job Order Release.
H2	Card, AFLC Form 930, G004L F/M Transactions/Temporary JON Master.
H3	Card, AFLC Form 930, G004L F/M Transactions/Temporary JON Master.
H4	Card, AFLC Form 930, G004L F/M Transactions/Temporary Labor Standard Master.
H5,	Card, AFLC Form 930, G004L F/M Transactions/Temporary Bill of Materials.
H6	Card, AFLC Form 930, G004L F/M Transactions/Perm JON Master (CN/JD Level).
H7	Card, AFLC Form 930, G004L F/M Transactions/Perm JON Master (JON Level).
H8	Card, AFLC Form 930, G004L F/M Transactions/Serial Number Data.
I	Card, AFLC Form 244, Induction/Completion.
J	Card, AFLC Form 971, Induction Nonsupply.
K	Card, AFLC Form 971, Completion Nonsupply.
L	Card, AFLC Form 244, Induction/Completion (submitted by D033).
P	Card, AFLC Form 1530, Support JON Master Update.
R	Card, AFLC Form 971, Induction-Engine Exchangeables.
S	Card, AFLC Form 971, Completion-Engine Exchangeables.
T	Card, AFLC Form 1530, Interrogation.
Y	Card, AFLC Form 1530, Cost Class 4 Table Update.
1	Card, AFLC Form 1530, SAT, PAT & CAT/WTCT Update.
2	Card, AFLC Form 1530, FCRN Update.
3	Card, AFLC Form 1530, Mass Change of PS/SD.
4	Card, AFLC Form 1530, Mass Change of RCC/FC.
5	Card, AFLC Form 1530, Mass Change of PO/PTC.
6	Card, AFLC Form 1530, FCRN Update.
7	Card, AFLC Form 1530, FCRN Mass Change.
8	Card, AFLC Form 1530, PCN/PON Mass Change.
9	Card, AFLC Form 1530, EISP File Maintenance Actions.

## PART VI - G004L Message Codes

*Codes                      Purpose: To Show -*

\*A                      A manual production count transaction (AFLC Form 600A) which was rejected because it was processed against a JON with a PCI equal to A.

ERR-\*                      The master record has a data element error.

ERR-D                      The control data (request number, control number/job designator, operation number, JON, etc) is the duplicate of a record already on a master file in the G004L system. The master record which this transaction duplicates is printed for visibility so that analysis can be done to determine if just the control data duplicated or the entire transaction duplicates the master record already in the file. The master record which has the same control data as the rejected transaction will appear on the product with a REF-D message code. Those transactions which completely duplicate an existing record need no further action. Those which duplicate only the control data must be corrected by assigning non-duplicative data.

ERR-F                      AFLC Form 237 (C card) was submitted in a calendar time frame before the project order period indicated on the request number master file as input on AFLC Form 206. The 237 cannot be input until the processing date of the C card.

ERR-I                      Erroneous transaction attempt to update a JON Master Record.

ERR-J                      Erroneous JOQ change to a DIOH related record which would decrease the JOQ value below the JON induction balance (AFLC Form 930).

ERR-U                      Transaction was processed which was unmatched to the JON master files.

EST-B                      Valid AFLC Form 206 processed which set up a temporary JON Master Record (B card).

EST-C                      Valid AFLC Form 237 was processed which set up a temporary JON Master Record only after 206 was valid as EST-B.

EST-F                      Valid AFLC Form 600D processed and set up in the permanent JON Master Record (PJM).

EST-G                      Valid transaction processed which set up a serialized JON Master Record (AF Form 1530-G card code).

EST-P                      The first valid induction has been made to open a new permanent JON.

CHG-A                      Addendum has been processed and changed the EISP. It appears on the L2A report with pound signs over the EISP.

CHG-D                      A deletion transaction (H6/H8) which processed against a JON Master Record.

CHG-H                      AFLC Form 930 was processed which change data in the Master Record (# over data element denotes a change in that element).

CHG-M                      The element with #s over it has been mass changed.

INT-T                      Interrogation was made by control number. Master record for each JON associated with the control number is printed for information.

REF-A                      Valid AFLC Form 206, Part 1 (A card) processed which set up a Request Number Master Record.

REF-D                      Master record which has had a transaction attempt to duplicate the control data for this record. The transaction was rejected with an ERR-D message. The master record is printed for visibility so that the initiator of the transaction can determine if the input transaction completely duplicates this record or whether just the control data was duplicated.

REF-N                      Production count has been recorded against this job order number and the JON master record doesn't reflect an induction.

REF-V                      Valid production transaction was processed, and it updated a JON Master Record by AFLC Form 244 or 971.

P                      PS/SD or PO/PTC not on Validation Table.

Z                      Valid transaction processed against the Bill of Material/Labor Standard Master.

## Error

<i>Code</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
*	Data element in error on transaction, asterisks (*) will appear over the erroneous data element.
C	The JON Status Code is a 2, 3, 7 or S which means that the record isn't open for transactions. Also applies to production transactions if status code 1.
E	The JON Master Record is in error. G004L won't accept production transactions until the Master Record is corrected.
J	This induction would have caused the JONI to exceed the JOQ.
K	The DPC in the JON Master Record doesn't allow this type of production transaction (AFLC Form 244 or 971).
L	The JON master record for this completion has an EISP of zero. On temporary JONs, this error code means that there are no temporary LSM records for this CN/JD. On permanent JONs, this error code indicates that the EISP = 0 on this JON.
N	A serialized JON master has already had the induction/completion posted.
S	This error code applies only to nonserialized completions, and it means that the stock number in the AFLC Form 244/971 was different from the EII on the JON Master.
U	This transaction is unmatched to the JON master file which means that the CN/JD or JON isn't on the temporary or permanent JON master file.
W	This transaction would have caused the JON inductions, JON completions, or OWO balance to become negative, or it would have caused the JON completions to exceed the JON inductions.

## PART VII - Procurement Source Code (PSC) with Compatible Expendability-Recoverability-Reparability-Category (ERRC)

<i>Code</i>	
<i>PSC</i>	<i>ERRC</i>
1	C
2	TL
3	NP
5	SU
L	NPLSU
M	NP
M	CTL
M	U
D	NPLU
E	NPL
F	NPLU
K	NPL
L	NPLU
R	NPL
W	CTL
F	SUL

These codes are used in blocks 10 and 15 of AFLC Form 206.

**PART VIII - Data Processing Codes**

**Data Processing Codes.** All AFLC Forms 206 and 600D will contain the applicable data processing code (DPC) as per the usage assignment described below. The scheduler will use these codes as the basis for determining how and what to report to the G004L system.

(1) Code 2 signifies that production for serial numbered end items will be reported through the D033 system to the End Item Production segment of the G004L data system by AFLC Form 244. (Reference DPC 9 for those serial numbered items in repair group category H and L requisitioned from supply on AFLC Form 971.

(2) Code 6 signifies the workload is on a serialized JON to be sold at the unit price entered in block 20 of AFLC Form 206. JON completions will be reported to the G004L system by AFLC Form 971.

(3) Code 7 signifies a serialized workload to be limited to the cost entered in block 14 (Estimated Job Total Cost) of AFLC Form 206. JON completions will be reported to the G004L system by AFLC Form 971.

(4) Code 9 signifies that production for serial numbered end items will be reported to the end item production segment of the G004L system by AFLC Form 971. Those serial numbered items in repair group category H and L requisitioned from supply by AFLC Form 244 must have inductions and completions reported to the G004L system by AFLC Form 971 and items turned-in to supply by AFLC Form 244.

(5) Code K signifies that production will be reported directly to the end item production segment of G004L by AFLC Form 244. DPC K applies only to complete aircraft engines, gas turbine engines, and engine gearboxes at the overhaul ALCs.

(6) Code N signifies that production will be reported to the end item production segment of the G004L system by AFLC Form 971.

(7) Code P signifies that no production will be reported to the G004L data system and applies to all PME items (whether authorized to be worked under a blanket process order or not) processed by AFLC Form 950, PME Inventory Record, and AFLC Form 951, PME Scheduling Record, through the G004L system. Both the item control number and the C- or S- prefix control numbers will have "P" DPC.

(8) Code S signifies the workload is a T-prefix tenant support JON which is of a continuous nature and is reinitialized at the beginning of each quarter. Production will be reported to the G004L system by AFLC Form 971. The G004L system will assign QSI = "M" and UOM = HR to these transactions.

(9) Code T signifies that production will be reported through D033 to the end item production segment of G004L by AFLC Form 244 and applies to base support (DIOH and local manufacture) item records maintained in the D033 system except those items that are controlled and reported by serial number or items with a job designator F, L, M, N, or T.

(10) Code U means that production will be reported directly to the end item production segment of G004L by AFLC Form 244 to update the 244 IN-MA balance. DPC U will be used for NOCM items (materiel management code (MMC) CM or federal supply group (FSC) of 11) that require turn-in to special weapons supply. NOCM items not requiring turn-in to special weapons supply will have DPC N. U DPC is used for manufactured items returned to a customer when not processed through the D033 system.

(11) Code X signifies that production may be reported by either AFLC Form 244 or 971. This code applies only to XD items that are engine components and are being worked as MISTR items. AFLC Form 971 will be used to report engine components that are removed from an engine reparable (card code R) and returned to an engine serviceable or condemned (card code S). If the item also generates as reparable from the field, AFLC Form 244 will be used to request the item from D033 (document identifier D7) and to turn in the item to D033 (document identifier D6). The D033 system will pass these transactions to the end item production segment of G004L by a daily tape. However, the majority of MISTR items aren't engine components so their DPC will remain T. (Only AFLC form 244 reporting through D033 to the end item production segment of G004L is allowed.) Also, code X applies only to the engine TRCs (Oklahoma City AFL and San Antonio ALC).

**NOTE:** Data processing code changes are authorized when no inductions have been made. The following conditions apply:

(a) If the code indicates a supply sourced item, the data code may be changed to reflect a nonsupply source if IN-MA balance is zero.

(b) If the code indicates a nonsupply sourced item, the data code can be changed to a supply source.

(c) If the code indicates serial number control, the data code can't be changed to nonserial number control.

(d) If the code indicates nonserial number control, it can't be changed to indicate serial number control unless the JON suffix is blank (applicable to both temporary and permanent control numbers).

## PART IX - Mission Capability (MICAP) Codes

<i>Codes</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
NMCS	Not Mission Capable Supply. (1) Aircraft and missiles not capable of flight (grounded). (2) Trainer can't perform its designed training objectives. Both the above due to a verified lack of parts.
PMCS	Partial Mission Capable Supply. (1) Aircraft/Missiles. When it can be flown but isn't capable of performing all of its command assigned missions due to one or more of its command designated systems or subsystems being inoperative due to verified lack of parts. (2) Trainers. The trainer can be used; but it isn't capable of performing all of its command training objectives, due to one or more of its designed capabilities being inoperative due to a verified lack of parts.
NMCM	Not Mission Capable, Maintenance. (Grounded)
PMCM	Partial Mission Capable, Maintenance. (Flyable)
NMCB	Not Mission Capable, Both. (Both supply and maintenance). (Grounded)
PMCB	Partial Mission Capable, Both. (Both supply and maintenance). (Flyable)

## PART X - Job Order Number Status Codes

The G004L JON master records will carry a status code which indicates the production status of each record.

a. Status Code = Blank. There is no JON. For a permanent workload, a blank status code is established only at CN/-JD level. For a temporary workload, valid input of AFLC Form 206, Part II establishes the CN/JD and a blank status code on the appropriate master file. Completions, production count, and material transactions aren't allowed.

b. Status Code = 0. The JON is active. For permanent JONs, this status code is established when the first induction is processed. For SOPI controlled temporary JONs (which aren't (1) serialized, (2) C or S prefixed, (3) manufacture with reimbursement code R or (4) tenant support with DPC = S), the status code will be set at 0 when an AFLC Form 237 with the SOPI marked "complete" processes validly. For non-SOPI controlled temporary JONs (which are either (1) serialized, (2) C or S prefixed with DPC other than P, (3) manufacture with reimbursement code R or (4) tenant support with DPC = S), the status code will be set at 0 when an AFLC Form 237 (C card) processes validly. Completions, production count, and material transactions are allowed.

c. Status Code = 1. The JON is sold. The JOQ or all of the inducted items have been completed. For permanent JONs, this will be at or after the end of the JON period (month or quarter). For temporary JONs, this code will be assigned regardless of JON period during the EOM processing cycle in which completions equal JOQ. Trailing production count and material transactions are still authorized.

d. Status Code = 2. The JON is completed. This code is assigned at EOM after the JON has been sold (SC = for a full month). Completed JONs (SC = 2) will only be passed to G004B/G072A the month they are in status Code 2. Trailing production count and material transactions aren't allowed.

e. Status Code = 3. The JON is cancelled. This code is assigned only at EOM just before a record is passed to G004B/G072A and the JON is deleted. When this code applies to permanent JONs, it is assigned at or after the end of the JON period when the inductions, completions, and OWO balances are all 0. When this code applies to temporary JONs, it is assigned at the first EOM when the JOQ equals 0. Trailing production count and material transactions aren't allowed.

f. Status Code = 7. The JON is retained for historical purposes. This code is assigned at EOM after a JON has been completed or cancelled (SC = 2 or 3). This migration will allow the G004B system to record status code 2 JONs in the project order master before the actual deletion of the record by G004L. If there are no QSC or QC against the JON, the JON will be deleted immediately after the record is passed to G004B/G072A. If there is either a QSC or QC quantity, the JON will be kept on the appropriate G004L master file until the end of the quarter (EOQ) so the QSC can be passed to G005M/D041/K051 and the QC can be passed to D041/K051.

## ALLOWABLE MIGRATIONS OF G004L JON STATUS CODES

Migration	Definition
Blank to 0	This migration opens the JON. It can occur on any processing day during the month: (1) When the first AFLC Form 244/971 induction for a given permanent JON processes validly in G004L. (2) For SOPI controlled temporary JONs (which are not (a) serialized, (b) C or S prefixed, (c) manufacture with reimbursement code R or (d) tenant support with (DPC = S), when an AFLC Form 237 with an SOPI marked "complete" processes validly, and the planned cost is less than or equal to the estimated job total cost. (3) For non-SOPI controlled temporary JONs (which are either (a) serialized, (b) C or S prefixed with DPC other than P, (c) manufacture with reimbursement code R or (d) tenant support with DPC = S), when an AFLC Form 237 (C card) is processed validly.
0 to 1	This migration closes the JON, and it applies to both permanent and temporary. This migration occurs only in an end-of-month (EOM) processing cycle. For permanent JONs, the JON period must be completed, and all inducted items must have been completed. For temporary JONs, the completions must equal the JOQ regardless of JON period.
0 to 3	This migration cancels the JON, and it applies to both permanent and temporary JONs. It can occur only in an EOM processing cycle just before the record is passed to G004B/G072A. For permanent JONs, the JON period must be completed and the JON inductions must be equal to 0 (this may be caused by an induction reversal or by a turn-in resulting in no credit.) Also, for permanent CN/JDs, this can occur at EOM if the CN/JD has been deleted by AFLC Form 930. For temporary JONs, the JOQ must be equal to 0 (JOQ reduced to 0 by AFLC Form 930).
1 to 0	This migration reopens the JON, and it applies to both permanent and temporary JONs. It can occur on any processing day during the month following the EOM in which the JON is closed. For both permanent and temporary JONs, it occurs when a valid completion reversal processes against a closed JON.
1 to 2	This migration occurs only in an EOM processing cycle after the JON has had a status code of 1 throughout one month. Both G004B and G072A will receive a given JON with a status code of 2 only once. These records will remain in status code 2 for one full month and will be inaccessible to any production transactions (244/971 inductions or completions), control data changes (PCN, PON, FCRN or serial number), production count, or material transactions.
2 to 7	This migration is to retain the JON for historical reasons. At the end of each quarter, it permits the correct recording of status code 2 records in intermediate cycles of G004B processed before the end-of-month position has been recorded by the monthly cycle of G004B. It also is the method employed to retain JONs with quarterly serviceable completions or quarterly condemnations on the master file until end-of-quarter. These records must be retained for interfacing this history to D041/G005M/K051 during the end-of-quarter processing. Status code 7 records are inaccessible to any transactions.

## END-OF-MONTH JON STATUS CODE MIGRATION

### Permanent JONs

If JSC was:	2/3	1	Blank	7	0	0	0	0	
and DPC is:	2 or 9								
and JON period:						has not elapsed	has elapsed	has elapsed	
and JONI are:	= Zero Zero					Not =	= JONC	= Zero	
and Deletion code is:	D			N/A					
then JSC is:	7	2	7	7	3	0	1	3	
If JSC was:	2	3	7	0	Blank	1	0	0	0
and JOQ is:	0					= JONC			Not = JONC
and Deletion code is:	D								
then JSC is:	7	7	7		3	2	1	3	0

Figure A3-1. End-of-Month JON Status Code Migration

## G004L PRODUCTS

PCN	Med	Freq	Title
A1A	P	AR	Unidentified Card List
D2X	P/M	DAILY	Production Count Summary - RCC
E1A	P	AR/WK	Validation Stack
E1B	M	AR/WK	Validation Stack
E3A	P	QTR/AR	Mass Change Error List
F3A	P	EOM	Maintenance Earned Hours Analysis (LOG-MA(M)8101)
F3B	M	EOM	Monthly Production Count Summary List
F3C	P	EOM	Cost Class 4 Man-hour Summary by Performing RCC, Part 1, and by Requesting Organization, Part 2
G1A	M	WK/EOM	JON Master List JON Sequence
G3A	M	WK/EOM	JON Master/Temp LSM/Temp BOM
G3B	M	WK/EOM	JON Master List-Stock Number Sequence
G3D	M	WK/EOM	Temporary Workload Status by PCN/JON (Totals by PCN)
G3F	M	WK/EOM	AFLC Form 206 in Work at ALCXX by PCN/Req Nr Sequence (Totals by PCN) (LOG-LO(AR)8211)
G3H	M	WK/EOM	AFLC Form 206 Work at ALCXX by Req Nr RCS: LOG-LO(AR)8211
G3J	P	WK/EOM	JON Visibility List (Part 1) by CN/JD
G3K	P	WK/EOM	JON Visibility List (Part 2) by PS/SD/CN/JD
G5A	P	EOM	Temporary Production Number Deletions
G5B	P	EOM	Temporary Workloading/CN Assignment Backlog of Job Requests
G5C	P	WK/EOM	Planning Backlog of Temporary Job Requests
G5D	P	WK/EOM	Temporary Workloads by PCN/RCC (Summary line by PCN)
G5E	P	WK/EOM	Temporary Workloads by RCC/RGC (Summary line at RCC)
G5F	P	WK/EOM	Temporary Workloads by PS/SD/RCC (Summary line at PS/SD)
G5G	P	WK/EOM	G- and H- Coded Items
G5H	P	WK/EOM	Status of 72-10 Exchangeables/MISTR Items by MMC/IMC
G5I	P	WK/EOM	Status of 72-10 Exchangeables/MISTR Items by PS/SD
G5J	P	WK/EOM	Planned Temporary Workloads by RGC/RCC
G5K	P	WK/EOM	Planned Temporary Workloads by RCC/PS/SD
G6A	P	WEEKLY	Responsible Scheduler's Review List
L2A	P	DAILY	Daily End Item Production Account Visibility and Cross-Reference List
L2B	P	DAILY*	RACOQ Listing-EOY (* 1 Sep - 30 Nov)
L2C	P	DAILY	Daily Valid/Invalid Production Count
L2D	P/M	DAILY	Month-to-Date Transaction/Error Analysis Report
L2E	P	DAILY	AFLC Form 600A Listing
L2F	C	DAILY	AFLC Form 600A Production Count Detail Cards
L3A	P	DAILY	Temporary Job Record
L3B	P	DAILY	Daily Planner's List
L3C	P	DAILY	Temporary Job Request/Status Report

L3F	P/M	DAILY	Serial Number Record Listing, Parts 1 and 2
L3G	P	DAILY	Workloader's Review List - Permanent/Temporary Workloads
L4A	P	DAILY	Reduced Temporary JOQ Report by PS/SD/JON
L6A	P	DAILY	Support JON Master Transaction List
L6B	M	WK/EOM	Support JON Master List (Part 1 by BPN, SPN, RCC) (Part 2 by SPN, BPN, RCC)
L6C	P	WK/EOM	Planner's Support JON Master List by PO/PTC, BPN, SPN, RCC
R1A	P	QTR/AR	Component Line Support Manufacture List by FSC/IMC/EII/NSN Component ID
S1A	P	AR	EISP F/M Report
S1B	P	AR	EISP Mismatch (Not in G072A)
S1C	P	AR	EISP Mismatch (Not in G004L)
W3A	P	WEEKLY	DIOH/OWO and Error Suspense Summary List
W3B	M	WK/EOM/AR	Maintenance Production History - SN/OPC/JON
W3C	M	WK/EOM/AR	Maintenance Production History - PS/SD/JON
W5A	P	WEEKLY	DIOH/OWO Out of Balance Records - SMC/EII Sequence
W5B	P	WEEKLY	Erroneous Production Transaction - SMC/SN Sequence
W5C	P	WEEKLY	DIOH/OWO Out of Balance Records - PS/SD/EII Sequence
W5D	P	WEEKLY	Erroneous Production Transactions - PS/SD/SN Sequence
W5E	P	WEEKLY	Non-MISTR Asset Availability by PS/SD, SN, OPC, JON.
W5F	P	WEEKLY	PS/SD Division DIOH/In Maintenance Out of Balance Recap
PJM	P	AR	PJM Qualifier Report Generator (Title Optional)
TJM	P	AR	TJM Qualifier Report Generator (Title Optional)
LSM	P	AR	LSM Qualifier Report Generator (Title Optional)
BOM	P	AR	BOM Qualifier Report Generator (Title Optional)
RNM	P	AR	RNM Qualifier Report Generator (Title Optional)
SPM	P	AR	SPM Qualifier Report Generator (Title Optional)
MPC	P	AR	MPC Qualifier Report Generator (Title Optional)
JPC	P	AR	JPC Qualifier Report Generator (Title Optional)
HST	P	AR	HST Qualifier Report Generator (Title Optional)
SJM	P	AR	SJM Qualifier Report Generator (Title Optional)

## PART I — WAD EDIT NOTES

### 1. Type of Work, Position 5 of PON:

- 1 Aircraft
- 2 Missiles
- 3 Engines
- 4 MISTR
- 5 Other Major End Items
- 6 Other SM/IM Workload
- 7 Non-SM/IM Directed Workload

\*Types 1, 2 and 5 require serialized reporting (DPC = 2/9). Types 6 and 7 may have serialized reporting. Types 3 and 4 may not have serialized reporting.

### 2. Data Processing Codes (DPC):

2 Serialized Control. Inductions and completions are reported through D033 to G004L by AFLC Form 244.

6 Serialized Control. Sold at a fixed price (UOM of EA). Applicable to temporary jobs only. Inductions and completions are reported directly to G004L using AFLC Form 971.

7 Serialized Control. Earned hours are limited to dollar value entered in the estimated total job cost field. Applicable only to temporary jobs. Inductions and completions are reported directly to G004L using AFLC Form 971. UOM is HR.

9 Serialized Control. Inductions and completions are reported directly to G004L by AFLC Form 971, including RGC H and L items requisitioned and turned in on AFLC Form 244.

K Used for complete Engines. Inductions and completions are reported directly to G004L by AFLC Form 244.

N Used for TDY and other nonsupply jobs. Inductions aren't needed on temporary jobs. Completions are reported directly to G004L by AFLC Form 971. Also used with J/D F and L, even if D033 transactions are required.

P PME, no inductions/completions are submitted, but Production Count is reported through G004L to G004L.

S Tenant support T-prefix JONs only. The G004L system assigns QSI = "M" and UOM = "HR" to DPC "S" transactions.

T Used for most supply assets. Inductions/completions are reported through D033 to G004L by AFLC Form 244.

U Used for nuclear ordnance commodity management (NOCM) and other items where inductions/completions are reported directly to G004L by AFLC Form 244.

X Used for engine exchangeables where inductions/completions for supply-generated items are reported through D033 to G004L by AFLC Form 244, and inductions/completions for maintenance-generated items are reported directly to G004L by AFLC Form 971.

### 3. End Item Identity Configuration Numbers:

1 MDS: Model, Designation and Series; used for aircraft, missiles and engines.

2 BPO; Blanket Process Order; used for item control numbers on PME and Non-PME Cost Class IV work.

3 NSN, NC or ND; National Stock Numbers; Noncataloged or Nonlisted numbers.

4 K-numbers for Kits; L-numbers, and Part Numbers.

5 CAI, Customer Account Identities; used on C- and S- Prefix work.

### 4. Job Designators:

#### A Major Overhaul

B Programmed Depot Maintenance (PDM)

C Conversion

D Activation of Stored Major Items

E Storage/Shipping Preparation

F Renovation Testing

G Analytical Evaluation of Material and In-Service Items

H Modification

I Repair-Depot Performance of Organization or Intermediate Level Maintenance  
J Condition Determination and Bench Check  
K Depot Manufacture and Fabrication  
L Reclamation  
M Storage  
N Technical Depot Assistance  
Q Service Engineering Support  
R Depot Development of Technical and Engineering Data  
T Nonmaintenance Work  
U Repair of Industrial Facilities. Not for maintenance use.  
W On Condition Maintenance. For future use.

NOTE: J/Ds F, L, M, N and T should not be used on WADs with data processing code "T."

## PART II

### JON Suffix Edit for Permanent JONs

JON Suffix Edit for positive induction transactions (J/R and D7 cards) against permanent JONs.

1. To prevent the induction of assets against a JON for a prior period, the following edits will be applied:

a. If the JON suffix is all alpha or all numeric, the JON record must carry a DPC of 2 or 9 (serialized). The exception to this rule is when the suffix is all numerical because a DMISA job is involved (reimbursement codes of G, H, I, N or O and OPCs of 1, 4, or 5).

b. Those transactions with alpha or numeric JON suffixes and DPC of 2 or 9 won't have the suffix edited by G004L. The suffix will be edited by D033 for correct OPC on those serialized items involving supply. Those with numeric and a reimbursement code of G, H, I, N or O will have a fiscal year and quarter edit applied as reflected below. Those transactions with an all-numerical suffix and other than above will be rejected with "\*" over the JON.

c. If the JON suffix is alphanumeric, the edits below are applied:

If a monthly JON suffix has been established in a fiscal quarter, a quarterly JON suffix can't be established in the same fiscal quarter for the same end item. If a quarterly JON suffix has been established in a fiscal quarter, a monthly JON suffix can't be established in the same fiscal quarter for the same end item. If the EISP is greater than or equal to \$15,000, a monthly JON suffix must be used. If the EISP is less than \$15,000, a monthly or quarterly suffix may be used. Any transaction that fails these edits will be rejected with "\*" over the JON.

If As of Month is \_\_\_\_\_ when processing Then FY/FQ of JON suffix must be (NOTE: CFY = current fiscal year, PFY = previous fiscal year)

Oct	CFY/1 or A or PFY/M (for replacement of nonserviceable assets only).
Nov	CFY/1 or B or PFY/M (for replacement of nonserviceable assets only).
Dec	CFY/1 or C or PFY/M (for replacement of nonserviceable assets only).
Jan	CFY/2 or D
Feb	CFY/2 or E
Mar	CFY/2 or F
Apr	CFY/2 or G
May	CFY/3 or H
Jun	CFY/3 or I
Jul	CFY/4 or J
Aug	CFY/4 or K
Sep	CFY/4 or L

2. This edit will be applied to all positive induction transactions (D7/244s, J and R cards) with permanent control numbers on them.

### PART III

#### JON Structure

**JON SUFFIX.** This is a three-position alphanumeric code that will be determined and assigned in accordance with the following:

a. If the estimated unit cost is \$90,000 or more and is subject to E&E, such as aircraft, missiles, and OMEIs, the last three positions must relate to a specific serial number. The following rules apply to serialized JON suffix assignment:

(1) For G037E records, the JON suffix must be numeric and correspond to the G037E weapon identity code.

(2) For non-G037E records involving supply, the JON suffix must be zero in the third position for Air Force items and an OPC of 1, 4, or 5 for DMISA items.

(3) Serialized items that are non-G037E, not involving supply will have a JON suffix of all alphas.

b. If the estimated unit cost is \$90,000 or more and isn't subject to E&E, such as engines and a selected few MISTR items, the first and second positions represent the year and month, respectively, of the actual induction. The third position is an OPC and must represent the owner of the asset.

c. If the estimated unit cost is greater than \$15,000 but less than \$90,000, the three-position suffix will be structured the same as in (b) above.

d. If the estimated unit cost is less than \$15,000, the first position represents the year, the second may be either the month or quarter (use is at the discretion of the D/M) of the actual induction. The third position is the OPC.

e. All JONs carrying the monthly identifier in the second position of the JON suffix will use a coding scheme of A = October, B = November, C = December, D = January, E = February, F = March, G = April, H = May, I = June, J = July, K = August, L = September. Any JON carrying the monthly identifier of "M" can be used in October, November, or December with the previous fiscal year for replacement of nonserviceable assets only.

f. Paragraphs a. through e. *above* pertain to the JON suffix structure for all permanent production numbers and temporary production numbers that are serialized. See paragraph 2-5 for JON suffix structure of C and S (with a P-data process code (DPC) prefix temporary production numbers. All other temporary jobs will have the JON suffix mechanically assigned by G004L upon input of AFLC Form 237 (C-card) with status of planning indicator marked completed. These will be structured to indicate the first position as the fiscal year, then the fiscal quarter, and the OPC. The JON is a nine-position alphanumeric combination composed of the control number (permanent or temporary), job designator, and a three-position suffix.

## G004L EDITS

End Item Identity Configuration Number Edit														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Configuration 1												MDS: Aircraft and Missiles		
MODEL					DESIGNATION							SERIES		
0	0	K	C	0	1	3	5	A						*
0	C	I	M	0	0	1	0	B						*
Configuration 1 (Continued)												Aircraft and Gas Turbine Engines		
MODEL					DESIGNATION							SERIES		MOD
0	0	0	J	0	0	7	5	0	1	9	N			*
G	T	C	P	0	0	8	5	1	0	6	A			*
Configuration 2												Blanket Process Order (BPO)		
BPO					PROCESS STD							LOCAL JOB DATA		
B	P	O	-	K	A	N	N	0	E	C	T	R	N	S
B	P	O	-	K	I	0	1							*
Configuration 3												NSN Entries		
FSC					NCB					NIIN			MMC	
6	1	0	5	0	0	5	3	0	0	3	7	8		*
5	8	4	0	0	1	4	6	0	9	2	0	9	A	K
5	8	4	0	N	C	7	2	1	4	1	8	M		*
4	2	9	0	N	C	B	8	6	6	0	4	7	M	F
1	6	7	0	N	D	8	6	5	9	5	5	F		*
1	5	6	0	N	D	7	2	1	0	9	3	M	M	F
Configuration 4												FSC Special Purpose Entries		
FSC					MA Use No., Part No., or Kit No.									
6	1	1	5	L	9	5	0	7	5	7	2	0	4	9
6	6	1	5	L	9	5	0	7	5	7	A			
5	2	2	0	P	9	5	6	3	2	1	0			*
1	5	6	0	K	0	1	3	7	4	0	0	B	M	L
Configuration 5												Tech. Assist Identities		
DOD/GOV./BUS.					BASE/LOCATION							JOB DATA		
S	A	C	-	F	X	F	X	B	5	2	R	E	P	*
U	S	N	-	0	0	0	0							*

Figure 5-1. Maintenance End Item Identity Configuration

\*NOTE: After a blank occurs, the remaining positions of the end item identity must be blank.

### Work Authorization Document (WAD) Edit Table

PON 5th Position	The Repair Group Category Must Be	The Data Processing Code Must Be	The End Item Identity Configu- ration Must Be	The Job Designator Must Be
1	A-Negotiated Aircraft	9	1	A-B-C-D-E-H
6	B-Other Air- craft	2-9-N-6-7	1	A-B-C-D-E-G- I-L-M-N-Q-R-H
2	C-Negotiated Missile	2-9	1-3	A-B-C-D-E
6	D-Other Missile	2-9-N-T-6-7	1-3	A-B-C-D-E-G- L-M-N-Q-R-H
3	E-Negotiated Engines	K	1	A-B
6	F-Other Engines	K-N	1	A-B-C-D-E-G-I- J-L-M-N-Q-R-H
5	G-Negotiated Other Major End Items	2	3-4	A-B-C-D-E-J-M
6	H-Other Major End Items**	9-K-N-T-6- 7-U	3-4	A-B-C-D-E-G-H-I J-K-L-M-N-Q-R-T
4	J-MISTR	T-X-U	3	A-C-H
5-6	K-Negotiated Project Directive	2-9-N-T	3-4	A-B-C-D-E-G-H- I-J-L-M-Q-T
6	L-Other Exchangeables**	9-N-T-U-6	3-4-5	A-B-C-D-E-G-H-I- J-K-L-M-N-Q-R-T
6	M-Area Support	2-N-P-U-T	3-4-5-1	A-C-G-H-I-J-K-M- N-R-T
7	N-Base/Tenant Support	2-9-N-P-T- S-U*	1-3-4-5	C-E-F-G-H-I-J- *K-L-M-N-R-T
6-7	P-Manufacture	T-U	3-4	K
6	R-Manufacture Non AFSF	T-U	3-4	K
6-7	S-Special Support	2-N-T-9-U- 6-7	1-3-4-5	F-G-I-J-K-M-N- Q-R-T
0	W-D/M Overhead	N		2-3-4-5

\*On local manufacture WADs (M-prefix, K J/D) the DPC must be U when RGC = N.

\*\*Manufacture under these RGCs (M-Prefix, K J/D) will be written only when the D/MM as authorized funds.

NOTE: Within Shops Foreign National Training = Type 7 PON, RGC = S, DPC = N, J/D = N, With a "T" prefix C/N.

Figure A5-2. Work Authorization Document (WAD) Edit Table

### WAD EDIT EXTENSION (TEMPORARY JOBS)

CN	EII CONFIGURATION	TYPE OF WORK	RGC	DPC	JD	COST CLASS	PCI
A-PREFIX (TYPE 7)	5	7	N/S	N	N	2	A
A-PREFIX (TYPE 6)	SEE WAD EDIT	6 WAD EDIT	SEE WAD EDIT	N	SEE	2	A
C-PREFIX		6	M				
	5	7	N	P	T	1	N/A
M-PREFIX	3/4	6/7	VARIOUS PER WAD EDIT	T (D033) U (NON-D033)	K	1 (C Card/ 237)	A/M
S-PREFIX (PME)	5	0	W	P	I	4	N/A
S-PREFIX (OTHER)	2/3/4/5	0	W	N	I	4	A
T-PREFIX SERIALIZED	SEE WAD EDIT	SEE WAD EDIT	SEE WAD EDIT	SEE WAD EDIT	SEE WAD EDIT	1/2 (G Card/ 1530)	M
T-PREFIX NON SERIALIZED	SEE WAD EDIT	SEE WAD EDIT	SEE WAD EDIT	SEE WAD EDIT	SEE WAD EDIT	1 (C Card/ 237)	A/M
T-PREFIX NON-SERIALIZED TENANT SUPP.	S	7	N	S	I	1	A

Figure A5-3. WAD Edit Extension, Temporary

### WAD EDIT EXTENSION - PERMANENT (LOGIC APPLIED TO DPC CHANGES)

CONTROL NUMBER	I/D	JON SUFFIX	OLD DPC	NEW DPC	OLD OWO	COMMENT/ACTION
PERM	NA	BLANK	ALL	ALL	NA	WAD EDIT APPLIED.
PERM	NA	NON- BLANK	K, N, U	T	NA	WAD EDIT APPLIED. OVERLAY JONI WITH JONC. MOVE 0 TO 244/971 OWO.
PERM	NA	NON- BLANK	T	K, N,	OWO = 0	WAD EDIT APPLIED.
PERM	NA	NON- BLANK	K, U	K, U	NA	WAD EDIT APPLIED.
PERM	NA	NON- BLANK	X	T	971 OWO = 0	WAD EDIT APPLIED.
PERM	NA	NON- BLANK	K, U	N	NA	WAD EDIT APPLIED. OVERLAY 971-OWO WITH 244-OWO. MOVE 0 to 244-OWO.
PERM	NA	NON- BLANK	N	K, U	NA	WAD EDIT APPLIED. OVERLAY 244-OWO WITH 971-OWO. MOVE 0 to 971-OWO.
PERM	NA	NON- BLANK	T, N	X	NA	WAD EDIT APPLIED.
PERM	NA	NON- BLANK	K, U	X	NA	WAD EDIT APPLIED. OVERLAY JONI WITH JONC. MOVE 0 TO 244/971 OWO.
PERM	NA	NON- BLANK	X	K, U	244-	WAD EDIT APPLIED. OVERLAY OWO = 0 0 TO 971-OWO.
PERM	NA	NON- BLANK	X	N	244- OWO = 0	WAD EDIT APPLIED.
PERM	NA	NON-	2, 9	2, 9	NA	WAD EDIT APPLIED.

Figure A5-4. WAD Edit Extension, Logic Applied to DPC Changes - Permanent

### WAD EDIT EXTENSION - TEMPORARY (LOGIC APPLIED TO DPC CHANGES)

CONTROL NUMBER	J/D	JON SUFFIX	OLD DPC	NEW DPC	OLD OWO	COMMENT/ACTION
TEMP	is K	NA	ALL	ALL	NA	WAD EDIT APPLIED.
TEMP	is not K	NA	N	P	NA	WAD EDIT APPLIED. OVERLAY JONI, OWO WITH 0. OVERLAY JOQ, JON STATUS = 1.
TEMP	is not K	BLANK	K, N, P, T, U, S	K, P, T, U	NA NA	WAD EDIT APPLIED. OVERLAY JONI, OWO WITH 0. (PREVIOUS RULE APPLIES P TO N)
TEMP	is not K	BLANK	K, P, T, U	N, S	NA	WAD EDIT APPLIED. OVERLAY JONI, OWO WITH JOQ.
TEMP	is not K	NON- BLANK	N, S	K, U	NA	WAD EDIT APPLIED. OVERLAY
TEMP	is not K	NON- BLANK	K, U	K, U	NA	WAD EDIT APPLIED.
TEMP	is not K	NON- BLANK	T	N, S	0	WAD EDIT APPLIED. OVERLAY
TEMP	is not K	NON- BLANK	T	K, U	0	WAD EDIT APPLIED. OVERLAY
TEMP	is not K	NON- BLANK	K, U	N, S	NA	WAD EDIT APPLIED. OVERLAY WITH (JONI-JONC).
TEMP	is not K	NON- BLANK	K, N U, S	T	NA	WAD EDIT APPLIED. OVERLAY JONI WITH JONC. OVERLAY OWO WITH 0.
TEMP	NA	NON- BLANK	2, 9, 7	2, 9, 7	NA	WAD EDIT APPLIED.

Figure A5-4.1. WAD Edit Extension, Logic Applied to DPC Changes - Temporary

## COMPUTER ASSIGNMENT OF PRODUCTION COUNT INDICATOR (PCI) FOR TEMPORARY JONs

### COMPUTER ASSIGNMENT OF PRODUCTION COUNT INDICATOR (PCI) FOR TEMPORARY JONs

<i>JON PREFIX</i>	<i>PCI ASSIGNED</i>
A	A
C	M
S (DPC = P)	M
S (DPC = N)	M
M	As Input
T (Serialized) (DPC 2 or 9)	M
T	As Input
T (DPC = S)	A

Figure A5-7. Production Count Indicator Assignment

## TRIAL BALANCE AND UPDATE ON PERMANENT JONS

													244/971 TOTALS															
													244						971									
CC AO RD DE	JOB DESIGNATOR	COND CODE	COST CODE	J O I	J O N	O W I	O W M I	O W Q I	W S C	M S C	Q S C	O W I	O W M I	O W Q I	W S C	M S C	Q S C	H C I	G C I	N C I	Q R G							
AFLC Form 244																												
Inductions	I-L	All	All	All	+	+	+	+	+																			
Misidentified	I-L	All	All	V	-	-	-	-	-																			
Completions:																												
Service Jobs	I-L	H*-F-J-Q	All	P-V		+	-																					
	I-L	E-G	All	F		+	-																					
	I-L	L	All	H		+	-																					
			A-B-C-E						+	+	+																	
			G																									
			H															+	+		+							
			D-F-J-K-L																		+							
Cannibalization																												
Supply	L	L	G	H-V		+	-														+							
Straight Jobs	I-L	H* All Other	A-B-C-E	P-F		+	-		+	+	+										+							
			D-F-G-H-J-K-L		-		-	-	-	-											+							
			G																		+							
			H															+	+		+							
AFLC Form 971																												
Inductions	J-R	All	All	N/A	+								+	+	+	+												
	R																				+							
Completions:																												
Service Jobs	K-S	L	All	H-V		+							-															
	K-S	H*-E-F-G-J-Q	All	N/A		+							-															
			A-B-C-E														+	+	+									
			G																		+							
			H																+	+	+							
			D-F-I-K-L																		+							
Straight Jobs	K-S	H* All Other	A-B-C-E	N/A		+							-				+	+	+		+							
			D-F-G-H-J-K-L		-								-	-	-	-					+							
			G																		+							
			H																+	+	+							

\* And is MISTR (RGC = J)

\*\* And is Non-MISTR

Figure A5-5. Trial Balance &amp; Update on Permanent JONS

## TRIAL BALANCE AND UPDATE ON TEMPORARY JONS

	CARD CODE	JOB DESIGNATOR	CONDITION CODE	COST CODE	J O N I	J O N C	O W O	M I	M S C	Q S C	Q C	H C T I	G G T I
AFLC Form 244													
Inductions	I-L	All	All	All	+		+	+					
Misidentified	I-L	All	All	V	-		-	-					
Completions Service Jobs	I-L	H-F-J-Q	All	P-V		+	-						
	I-L	E-G	All	F		+	-						
	I-L	L	All	H		+	-						
			A-B-C-E	P-F					+	+		+H	+H +G
			H-G	P-F									
Cannibalization													
Supply	L	L	G	H-V		+	-						+
Straight Jobs	I-L	All Others	A-B-C-E	P-F		+	-		+	+			
			D-F-G-H-J-K-L	P-F	-		-	-				+H	+H +G
AFLC Form 971													
Inductions	J	All	All	N/A	+		+	+					
Completions Service Jobs	K	L	All	H-V		+	-						
	K	E-F-G-H-J-Q	All	N/A		+	-						
			A-B-C-E	N/A					+	+		+H	+H +G
			H-G	N/A									
Straight Jobs	K	All Others	A-B-C-E	N/A		+	-		+	+			
			D-F-G-H-J-K-L	N/A	-		-	-				+H	+H +G

Figure A5-6. PJM Trial Balance Criteria

UNCLASSIFIED

01 03 041839Z JAN 94 RR UUUU ZYUW  
NO

HQ AFMC WRIGHT PATTERSON AFB OH//LGP//

AIG 9427//MSIPD/IMPD//

ZEN 645MSSQ WRIGHT PATTERSON AFB OH//MSIAPD/MSIAPE//

UNCLAS

SUBJECT: INTERIM MESSAGE CHANGE 94-1 TO AFMCR 66-61, DATED 27 OCT 83

1. CHANGE PAGE 11, PARAGRAPH 1-11D(3) TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

CODE C - DEPOT PERFORMANCE OF ALL TWO-LEVEL ORGANIZATIONAL AND INTERMEDIATE WORKLOADS OTHER THAN ENGINES. THIS CODE APPLIES TO THAT LEVEL OF MAINTENANCE DONE BY THE DMS, AFIF ORGANIC FACILITIES THAT DON'T REQUIRE SKILLS OR EQUIPMENT CAPABILITIES ABOVE THAT AUTHORIZED FOR AN AF ORGANIZATION OR INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE FUNCTION. MAINTENANCE WILL BE PERFORMED IN A DEPOT UNDER THIS CODE ON COMMODITY COMPONENT ITEMS EXPENDABILITY-RECOVERABILITY-REPARABILITY-CATEGORY (ERRC) CODED FOR REPAIR AT ORGANIZATIONAL OR INTERMEDIATE LEVEL (XF, NF, XD, OR ND) WHICH CAN BE ECONOMICALLY RESTORED TO A SERVICEABLE CONDITION WITHIN THIS LEVEL OF REPAIR.

2. CHANGE PAGE 11, PARAGRAPH 1-11D(8) TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

CODE H - CONVERSION/MODIFICATION. A CONVERSION WILL ALTER THE BASIC CHARACTERISTICS OF AN ITEM TO CHANGE THE MISSION, PERFORMANCE OR CAPABILITY. NORMALLY, THESE MODIFICATIONS ARE KNOWN AS CLASS V MODS

SYLVESTER CLEVELAND, MAINT SPEC  
HQ AFMC/LGPS, 7-2509

CRC:  
RONALD D. BATE, CM16  
CHIEF, DEPOT MAINTENANCE DIV.  
DIRECTORATE OF LOGISTICS

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NO

(AFR 57-4). MINOR REPAIRS MAY BE PERFORMED UNDER THIS CODE ONLY WHEN ACCOMPLISHED ALONG WITH CONVERSION AND THE MAN-HOURS REQUIREMENT IS EITHER SUBORDINATE TO THE CHANGE OR ESSENTIAL TO THE OPERATING SAFETY OF THE END ASSEMBLY. A MODIFICATION IS THE ALTERATION OR CHANGE OF THE PHYSICAL MAKEUP OF A WEAPON/SUPPORT SYSTEM, SUBSYSTEM, COMPONENT OR PART IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPROVED TECHNICAL DIRECTION OR TOC. THESE ARE KNOWN AS CLASS IV MODIFICATIONS. THIS TYPE OF MAINTENANCE COVERS THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF TIME COMPLIANCE TECHNICAL ORDERS (TCTO) ON OTHERWISE SERVICEABLE STOCK. THESE KINDS OF ITEMS ARE THOSE REQUIRING PERIODIC INSPECTION/TEST AS SPECIFIED IN THE TECHNICAL ORDER GOVERNING THE ITEM'S MAINTENANCE CYCLES.

3. PAGE 10, PARAGRAPH 1-11C, CHANGE THE DEFINITION OF CODE "C" TO READ AS FOLLOWS: TWO LEVEL MAINTENANCE OTHER THAN ENGINES

4. PAGE 10, PARAGRAPH 1-11C, CHANGE THE DEFINITION OF CODE "H" TO READ AS FOLLOWS: CONVERSION/MODIFICATION

5. ATTACHMENT 5, PAGE 101, PARAGRAPH 4, CHANGE THE DEFINITION OF CODE "C" TO READ AS FOLLOWS: TWO LEVEL MAINTENANCE OTHER THAN ENGINES

6. ATTACHMENT 5, PAGE 101, PARAGRAPH 4, CHANGE THE DEFINITION OF CODE "H" TO READ AS FOLLOWS: CONVERSION/MODIFICATION

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NO

7. ATTACHMENT 5, PAGE 106, (WORK AUTHORIZATION DOCUMENT) ADD JOB DESIGNATOR "I" TO REPAIR GROUP CATEGORY "E".

8. POC FOR THIS CHANGE IS SYLVESTER CLEVELAND, HQ AFMC/LGPS, DSN 787-2509.

SYLVESTER CLEVELAND, MAINT SPEC  
HQ AFMC/LGPS, 7-2509

CRC:



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01 01 292118Z MAR 92 RR UUUU A BEVE  
NO

HQ AFLC WRIGHT PATTERSON AFB OH//LGP//

AIG 9427//MSIPD//IMPD//

ZEN 2750 MSSQ WRIGHT PATTERSON AFB OH//MSIPD//

ACCT AF-ACXJRF

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SUBJECT: INTERIM MESSAGE CHANGE 92-3 TO AFLCR 66-61, 27 OCT 83

1. THE FOLLOWING FORMS PRESCRIBED BY THE ABOVE REGULATION, AS  
REVISED BY IMC 92-2, ARE CHANGED TO THE FOLLOWING:

AFMC FORM 125 BECOMES AFMC FORM 237

AFMC FORM 126 BECOMES AFMC FORM 6000

AFMC FORM 128 BECOMES AFMC FORM 240

AFMC FORM 129 BECOMES AFMC FORM 930

2. POC FOR THIS CHANGE IS W. PEYTON, HQ AFLC/LGPP, DSN 787-6084.

S. PEYTON, GS-11  
LGPP, 76084

**SIGNED**

ARNOLD J. KAMPE, COL, AFMC(P)/LG  
CRC: 11679

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NO

HQ AFLC WRIGHT PATTERSON AFB OH//LGP//

AIG 9427//MSIPD//IMPD

ZEN 2750 MSSQ WRIGHT PATTERSON AFB OH//MSIPD//

ACCT AF-ACXJRF

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SUBJECT: INTERIM MESSAGE CHANGE 92-2 TO AFLCR 66-61, 27 OCT 83

1. EFFECTIVE 1 JUL 92, THIS AFLCR 66-61 BECOMES AFMCR 66-61. ALL REFERENCES TO AFLC OR AFSC BECOME AFMC EFFECTIVE THAT DATE. PLEASE ANNOTATE ACCORDINGLY.

2. IN ADDITION, THE FOLLOWING FORMS PRESCRIBED BY THE ABOVE REGULATION WILL ALSO BE CONVERTED EFFECTIVE 1 JUL 92:

AFLC FORM 237 BECOMES AFMC FORM 125

AFLC FORM 600D BECOMES AFMC FORM 126

AFLC FORM 945 BECOMES AFMC FORM 127

AFLC FORM 240 BECOMES AFMC FORM 128

AFLC FORM 930 BECOMES AFMC FORM 129

PLEASE ANNOTATE ACCORDINGLY.

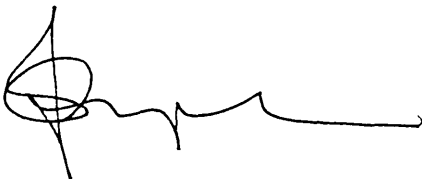
3. POC FOR THIS CHANGE IS MR W. PEYTON, HQ AFLC/LGPP, DSN 787-6084.

W. PEYTON/LGPP/76084  
LGPP, 76084

ARNOLD J. KAMPE, COL, AFMC{P}/LG  
CRC: 10228

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HQ AFLC WRIGHT PATTERSON AFB OH//LGP//

AIG 579//FM//

AIG 9427//IMPD//

AMARC DAVIS MONTHAN AFB AZ//MA//

ZEN 2750 MSSQ WRIGHT PATTERSON AFB OH//MSIPD//

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SUBJECT: INTERIM MESSAGE CHANGE 92-1 TO AFLCR 66-61, 27 OCT 83

1. PARAGRAPH CHANGE: PAGE 17, PARAGRAPH 1-18. DELETE THE PRESENT PARAGRAPH 1-18 AND INSERT THE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPH AS PARAGRAPH 1-18: PRODUCT QUALITY DEFICIENCY REPORT {PQDR} CONTROL:

A. REFERENCE T.O. DD-35D-54, USAF MATERIAL DEFICIENCY REPORTING AND INVESTIGATION SYSTEM, FOR CATEGORY DESCRIPTIONS. PQDR EXHIBITS WILL BE PROCESSED IN ACCORDANCE WITH T.O. DD-35D-54 AND BY LOCALLY DEVELOPED PROCEDURES {O.I., BASE REGULATION, ETC.} TO ENSURE FUNDING, ANALYSIS, REPORT PREPARATION, REWORK {IF APPLICABLE} AND/OR RETURN TO SERVICE IS ACCOMPLISHED IN A TIMELY MANNER TO SUPPORT OUR CUSTOMERS. PQDR ANALYSIS AND REPORT PREPARATION IS FUNDED BY THE PRIME ALC. THE JOB ORDER NUMBER {JON} ESTABLISHED FOR PROCESSING THESE ITEMS WILL HAVE A JOB DESIGNATOR "G" ASSIGNED {IF THE REPAIR ALC HAS A MISTR WORKLOAD ESTABLISHED, THE SAME JON

W. PEYTON/LGPP/76084

**SIGNED**

KENNETH A. DAGGETT, Col, USAF  
Director of Production  
DCS/Logistics

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WITH JOB DESIGNATOR "G" WILL BE UTILIZED}. THE LABOR STANDARD WILL COVER THE CAUSE DETERMINATION {ANALYSIS} AND THE REPORT PREPARATION; NO REPAIR IS AUTHORIZED ON THESE PERMANENT JON'S WITH THE "G" DESIGNATOR. IF THE REPAIR ALC DOES NOT HAVE AN ESTABLISHED MISTR WORKLOAD, AN AFLC FORM 206, TEMPORARY WORK REQUEST, WILL BE ISSUED BY THE TECHNICAL FOCAL POINT, E.G., ITEM MANAGER, EQUIPMENT SPECIALIST, QUALITY SPECIALIST, ETC., AND A TEMPORARY JON ESTABLISHED TO INCLUDE THE COST OF RESTORING THE EXHIBIT TO A SERVICEABLE CONDITION, IF APPLICABLE.

{1} DOCUMENTATION. TO PROVIDE A PROPER AUDIT DOCUMENTATION TRAIL, WRITTEN NOTIFICATION OF THE EXHIBIT NUMBERS, BY NSN, MUST BE PROVIDED TO THE PROCESSING DIRECTORATE. THIS NOTICE MAY BE MAINTAINED CENTRALLY OR IN THE RESPONSIBLE SCHEDULER'S FILE PER LOCAL OPTION. A DD FORM 2332, PRODUCT QUALITY DEFICIENCY REPORT EXHIBIT, WILL ACCOMPANY EACH EXHIBIT SENT TO THE REPAIR ALC FOR PROCESSING {NO EXHIBIT WILL BE ACCEPTED FOR PROCESSING BY THE REPAIR ALC WITHOUT THE DD FORM 2332}. A COPY OF THE DD FORM 2332 AND THE COMMUNICATION NOTICE {MESSAGE OR OTHER} IS SUFFICIENT INFORMATION FOR THE AUDIT DOCUMENTATION TRAIL.

{2} REWORK OF PQDR EXHIBITS. WHEN THE ANALYSIS OF THE PQDR

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EXHIBIT DETERMINES THAT THE TECHNOLOGY REPAIR CENTER {TRC}, WHERE THE WORK WAS ACCOMPLISHED, WAS NOT AT FAULT, THE EFFORT TO RESTORE THE EXHIBIT TO A SERVICEABLE CONDITION WILL BE ACCOMPLISHED BY THAT TRC AS NEW WORK AND WILL BE INDUCTED INTO THE MISTR LINE. WHEN THE ANALYSIS OF THE PQDR EXHIBIT DETERMINES THAT THE TRC, WHERE THE WORK WAS ACCOMPLISHED, WAS AT FAULT, THE WORK TO RESTORE THE EXHIBIT TO A SERVICEABLE CONDITION WILL BE ACCOMPLISHED BY THAT TRC AS REWORK IN ACCORDANCE WITH AFLCR 66-62. FOR THOSE ITEMS UNDERGOING REWORK FOR WHICH THE ANALYSIS HAS DETERMINED THE TRC TO BE AT FAULT, PRODUCTION COUNT WILL NOT BE TAKEN. THE MATERIAL UTILIZED IN THIS PARTICULAR CASE WILL BE CHARGED TO U6800 WITH COST CODE "L" FOR THOSE ITEMS NORMALLY COSTED UNDER CODES "A", "L" OR "R"; TO U6800 WITH COST CODE "X" FOR THOSE ITEMS NORMALLY COSTED UNDER CODES "D", OR "M"; AND TO U6812 WITH COST CODE "X" FOR THOSE ITEMS NORMALLY COSTED UNDER CODES "E" OR "J" {BLANK JOB DESIGNATORS IN ALL CASES}. THE DIRECT LABOR EXPENDED FOR THIS EFFORT WILL BE CHARGED TO DUTY CODE .26 WITH SPECIAL PROJECT CODE 14 IN THE RESOURCE CONTROL CENTER {RCC} WHERE EXPENDED.

C. RESTORATION POLICY. THE RESTORATION OF THE EXHIBIT ITEM TO A {3} ALC REPORTED PQDR'S. WHEN A DEFICIENT ITEM IS DISCOVERED BY

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AN ALC DIRECTORATE USER FROM AN ALC DIRECTORATE REPAIR LINE (THE DISCOVERING DIRECTORATE BECOMES THE INITIATOR), THE ITEM MUST BE PROCESSED WITH PROPER NOTIFICATION TO THE PRIME OR MANAGING ALC (SEE T.O. DD-35D-54 FOR ROUTING AND PROCESSING CONTROL PROCEDURES). NO WORK WILL BE ACCOMPLISHED ON THESE ITEMS WITHOUT PROPER PRIME OR MANAGING ALC DIRECTION. WHEN AN ALC DIRECTORATE INITIATES A PQDR ON MATERIAL PROVIDED OR REPAIRED BY ANOTHER TRC, THE ABOVE PROCEDURES APPLY. WHEN THE DIRECTORATE MANAGEMENT ELECTS TO CORRECT THE DEFICIENCY WITHOUT THE PRIME OR MANAGING ALC DIRECTION, THE ITEM WILL BE PROCESSED AND COSTED AS REWORK. IN THIS CASE, THE LABOR EXPENDED WILL BE CHARGED TO DUTY CODE .26 WITH SPECIAL PROJECT CODE 14 IN THE RESPONSIBLE RCC AND ANY DIRECT MATERIAL USED WILL BE CHARGED ACCORDING TO PARAGRAPH 1-18A(2). NO EARNED HOUR CREDIT TO A JON OR CHARGES TO A CUSTOMER WILL BE MADE.

B. POLICY FOR COSTING PQDR MISTR WORKLOAD. EACH QUARTER AN AFLC FORM 181, PROJECT ORDER, WILL BE ISSUED BY THE PRIME ALC TO COVER THIS WORKLOAD. EACH REPAIR ALC PERFORMING THIS TYPE OF WORKLOAD MUST RECEIVE THE AFLC FORM 181 FROM EACH PRIME ALC.

C. RESTORATION POLICY. THE RESTORATION OF THE EXHIBIT ITEM TO A SERVICEABLE CONDITION WILL BE ACCOMPLISHED AS FOLLOWS:

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- {1} IF THE TRC WAS NOT AT FAULT FOR THE DEFICIENCY, WASHPOST PROCEDURES FROM THE ANALYSIS JOB ORDER {"G" JOB DESIGNATOR} TO THE MISTR OVERHAUL JOB ORDER {"A" JOB DESIGNATOR} WILL BE USED.
- {2} IF THE TRC WAS NOT ABLE TO DUPLICATE THE REPORTED DEFICIENCY AND THE UNIT PASSED ALL FUNCTIONAL TEST REQUIREMENTS, THE UNIT WILL BE CONDITION TAGGED AS SERVICEABLE AND RETURNED TO THE SUPPLY SYSTEM. WASHPOST PROCEDURES FROM ANALYSIS JOB DESIGNATOR "G" TO MISTR OVERHAUL JOB DESIGNATOR "A" WILL NOT BE USED.
- {3} WHEN THE TRC IS AT FAULT FOR THE DEFICIENCY, CHARGES TO THE CUSTOMER ARE PROHIBITED. THE RESTORATION TO A SERVICEABLE CONDITION WILL BE ACCOMPLISHED AND THE DIRECT LABOR WILL BE CHARGED TO DUTY CODE .26 WITH THE SPECIAL PROJECT CODE 14 IN THE RCC WHERE PERFORMED. MATERIAL WILL BE COSTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 1-18A{2} IN THE RCC WHERE USED.
- {4} IF THE WORK IS ACCOMPLISHED AT A TRC WHICH DOES NOT HAVE THE ASSIGNED WORKLOAD RESPONSIBILITIES, CHARGES WILL BE MADE ON A TEMPORARY JOB ORDER NUMBER ON THE TYPE "B" PROJECT ORDER. IN THIS CASE, AN AFLC FORM 206 MUST BE RECEIVED FROM THE TECHNICAL FOCAL POINT PRIOR TO THE START OF THE RESTORATION PROCESS.
2. POC FOR THIS CHANGE IS MR W. PEYTON, HQ AFLC/LGPP, DSN 787-6084.

W. PEYTON/LGPP/76084

**SIGNED**

KENNETH A. DAGGETT, Col, USAF  
Director of Production  
DCS/Logistics

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## JOINT MESSAGEFORM

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

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PAGE 01 OF 01	DTG/RELEASER TIME			PRECEDENCE		CLASS UUUU	SPECAT	LMF	CIC	ORIG/MSG IDENT BEVE150910
	DATE-TIME 261830Z	MONTH APR	YR 91	ACT RR	INFO					
MESSAGE HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS										

FROM: HQ AFLC WRIGHT PATTERSON AFB OH//LGP//

TO: AIG 579//FM//

AIG 9427//IMPD//

AMARC DAVIS MONMTHAN AFB AZ//MA//

ZEN 2750 MSSQ WRIGHT PATTERSON AFB OH//MSIPD//

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SUBJECT: INTERIM MESSAGE CHANGE 91-1 TO AFLCR 66-61, 27 OCT 83

## 1. PARAGRAPH CHANGES:

A. PAGE 55, PARAGRAPH 12. {AS CONCERNS BLOCK 12}. CHANGE SENTENCE TO READ "LEAVE BLANK, NO ENTRY REQUIRED."

B. PAGE 56, PARAGRAPH 17. {AS CONCERNS BLOCK 17}. CHANGE

SENTENCE 4 TO READ "THIS INFORMATION IS NORMALLY PROVIDED BY THE PRODUCTION FIRST LEVEL SUPERVISOR, PER AFLCR 66-18."

2. POC FOR THESE CHANGES IS MR BILLY JONES, HQ AFLC/LGPP, DSN 787-6084.

2750 ABW/IMPD  
WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH 45433-5280

IMC 91-1 to AFLCR 66-61  
26 Apr 91

BILLY JONES/LGPP/76084

KENNETH A. DAGGETT, COL, USAF, 74760



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HIXS

AFLCR 66-61  
IMC 86-1  
3 AUG 86

HQ AFLC WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH//MAP//

AIG 579//MAWS//

AIG 9427//DAPD//

ZEN 2750 ABW WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH//DAPD//

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SUBJ: INTERIM MESSAGE CHANGE 86-1 TO AFLCR 66-61, DATED 27 OCTOBER 1983 - CHAPTER 1, PARAGRAPH 1-20, PAGE 19 - ADD "K045. COMPUTER ASSISTED PROCESS PLANNING SYSTEM {CAPPS}, AFLCM 66-104 {PROPOSED}" BETWEEN G072E AND K051. PAGE 22, PARAGRAPH 1-21 - ADD A NEW SUB-PARAGRAPH AS FOLLOWS: "AB. K045 - COMPUTER ASSISTED PROCESS PLANNING {CAPPS}. CAPPS IS DESIGNED TO AID INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING TECHNICIANS {IET} AS AN INTERACTIVE, COMPUTER-AIDED TOOL TO OPERATE, MODIFY, STORE, AND RETRIEVE PROCESS PLANS AND INFORMATION. THIS SYSTEM PROVIDES A MEANS TO STANDARDIZE PART CLASSIFICATION AND ALLOW FAST ACCESS TO SELECTIVE PROCESS PLANS. THE SYSTEM WILL REDUCE COSTLY PROCESS PLANNING DUPLICATION AND SAVE THE USER CONSIDERABLE TIME WHEN DEVELOPING NEW PLANS." PAGE 23, PARAGRAPH 2-2 - CHANGE THE THIRD SENTENCE TO READ AS FOLLOWS: "FOR DEPOT GENERATED SUPPO REQUIREMENTS WORKED UNDER TEMPORARY JOB ORDERS, PRIORITY 1A, 01, 0 OR 03 WILL NOT BE USED IF THE SCHEDULED COMPLETION DATE OF THE END

PAUL HARRIS, MAPS, 74687.



CARL W. LANGE  
Deputy Director, Material  
and Production Support  
FC

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ITEM IS MORE THAN 8 DAYS AWAY." REWRITE THE LAST SENTENCE IN THE FIRST PARAGRAPH AS FOLLOWS: "THE EXISTING TWO POSITION ALPHANUMERIC PRIORITY CODES WILL REMAIN IN THE SYSTEM UNTIL ALL ACTIVE AFLC FORMS 206 ARE CLOSED." ADD NEW SUB-PARAGRAPH 2-2A. AS FOLLOWS: "A. A NEW TWO POSITION NUMERIC PRIORITY CODE WILL BE THE ONLY AUTHORIZED CODE WHICH CAN BE INPUT INTO THE G004L SYSTEM FROM AFLC FORMS 206 AFTER 8 AUGUST 1986. THE DEFINITION OF THESE PRIORITY CODES CAN BE FOUND IN INTERIM MESSAGE CHANGE 86-1 TO AFLCR 66-60." RE-NUMBER SUB-PARAGRAPH 2-2.A. AND 2-2.B. TO 2-2.B. AND 2-2.C. CHANGE ATTACHMENT 2, PART IV, G004L FILE MAINTENANCE TRANSACTION - AFLC FORM 930.A. H2 CARD, BLOCK 13, PAGE 66 IS REWRITTEN AS FOLLOWS: "THERE WILL BE TWO TYPES OF PRIORITY CODES AUTHORIZED IN THE G004L SYSTEM. THE EXISTING TWO POSITION ALPHA-NUMERIC CODES WILL REMAIN ACTIVE IN THE G004L SYSTEM UNTIL ALL CURRENT AFLC FORMS 206 ARE CLOSED. THE NEW TWO POSITION NUMERIC CODES WILL BE THE ONLY AUTHORIZED CODES FOR INPUT INTO THE G004L SYSTEM FROM NEW AFLC FORMS 206 AFTER 8 AUGUST 1986. BOTH PRIORITY CODES MAY BE FILE MAINTAINED IN THE G004L SYSTEM. REFER TO AFLCR 66-60 CHAPTER 2 FOR A FULL DESCRIPTION OF THE TWO TYPES OF PRIORITY CODES. "REWRITE ATTACHMENT 2, PART IV, G004L MAINTENANCE TRANSACTION - AFLC 930, E. H2 CARD,

PAUL HARRIS, MAPS, 74687

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Deputy Director, Material  
and Production Support  
DCS/Maintenance

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BLOCK 9, PAGE 70 AS FOLLOWS: "PRIORITY {PRI, 2AN OR 2N}. THERE WILL BE TWO TYPES OF PRIORITY CODES AUTHORIZED IN THE G004L SYSTEM. THE EXISTING TWO POSITION ALPHANUMERIC CODES WILL REMAIN ACTIVE IN THE G004L SYSTEM UNTIL ALL CURRENT AFLC FORMS 206 ARE CLOSED. THE NEW TWO POSITION NUMERIC CODES WILL BE THE ONLY AUTHORIZED CODES WHICH CAN BE INPUT INTO THE G004L SYSTEM FROM NEW AFLC FORMS 206 AFTER 8 AUGUST 1986. BOTH PRIORITY CODES MAY BE FILE MAINTAINED IN THE G004L SYSTEM. REFER TO AFLCR 66-60, CHAPTER 2 FOR A FULL DESCRIPTION OF BOTH PRIORITY CODES." ATTACHMENT 2, PART IV, E. BLOCK 18. REWRITE THE FIRST SENTENCE AS FOLLOWS: "THE CODE IS USED TO DELETE ANY PERMANENT CN/JD SKELETON RECORDS WHICH ARE NO LONGER REQUIRED OR ARE IN SUSPENSE DUE TO AN ERROR."

PAUL HARRIS, MAPS, 74687

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Deputy Director, Material  
and Production Support  
DCS/Maintenance

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AIG 579//MAWS//

AIG 9427//DAPD//

ZEN 2750 ABW WRIGHT PATTERSON AFB OH//DAPD//

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SUBJECT: INTERIM MESSAGE CHANGE 85-1 TO AFLCR 66-61, DATED 27 OCTOBER 1983

ATTACHMENT 2 HB CARD

ADD NEW BLOCK {19} - PROGRAM CONTROL NUMBER {PCN LAN}. ANY ENTRY MUST BE FOUND ON THE PCN TABLE OF THE VALIDATION STACK {EIA/EIB}. THE PCN CHANGE MUST ALSO BE COMPATIBLE WITH THE WAD EDITS AND ITS EXTENSION. THE INPUT OF A PCN WILL CAUSE ALL OPEN JOBS AGAINST THE PRODUCTION NUMBER TO RECEIVE THE NEW PCN. THE PCN/PON COMBINATION SHOULD BE OPEN IN THE PROJECT ORDER CONTROL SYSTEM OR THE RECORD WILL BE FLAGGED UNTIL ACTION IS TAKEN. FAILURE OF THESE EDITS WILL CAUSE THE HB CARD TO BE REJECTED.

ATTACHMENT 2 PART IV A. BLOCK 9 - CHANGE SENTENCE SEVEN TO READ AS FOLLOWS: SERIALIZED WORK LOADS WITH A FIXED EISP, DPC=6 AND UOM=EA WILL ALWAYS HAVE A JOQ=1 AND CANNOT BE CANCELLED UNTIL ANY PRODUCTION COUNT TAKEN HAS BEEN REVERSED.

HARRIS/MASE/74687



THOMAS R. HARRUFF  
Deputy Director, Industrial  
Systems Engineering  
DCS/Maintenance

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PARAGRAPH 3-1 F.{2} {PAGE 39} CHANGE FOURTH SENTENCE TO READ AS FOLLOWS: THIS LIST WILL ALSO SHOW THE FINANCIAL {FCRN, PON, PCN, EILS} AND INDICATIVE/IDENTIFICATION DATA {EII, DPC, JON STATUS CODE, PS/SD, SOPI, ETC.} ASSOCIATED WITH EACH PRODUCTION NUMBER/JON AS WELL AS THE QUANTITATIVE DATA FOR EACH JON {INDUCTIONS, COMPLETIONS, OWO BALANCE, AND JOQ}.

PARAGRAPH 3-1 H.{2} {PAGE 40} - CHANGE THE FOURTH SENTENCE TO READ AS FOLLOWS: THIS LIST WILL ALSO SHOW THE FINANCIAL {FCRN, PON, PCN, EILS} AND INDICATIVE/IDENTIFICATION DATA {EII, DPC, JON STATUS CODE, PS/SD, SOPI, ETC.} ASSOCIATED WITH EACH PRODUCTION NUMBER/JON AS WELL AS THE QUANTITATIVE DATA FOR EACH JON {INDUCTIONS, COMPLETIONS, OWO BALANCES, AND JOQ}.

PARAGRAPH 3-1 M.{4} {PAGE 41} DELETE SENTENCE SIX, AND AFTER THE EXISTING SENTENCE EIGHT ADD THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE: WHEN THE AFLC FORM 237 IS CHECKED AS INCOMPLETE {I} OR COMPLETE {C} BY THE PLANNER THEN THIS REQUIREMENT WILL DROP OFF THE GSC LISTING AS A BACKLOG ITEM.

ATTACHMENT 2 PART IV B.BLOCK 9 {PAGE 68} - DELETE "W" PRODUCTION DELAY CODE.

ATTACHMENT 2 PART IV F. BLOCK 8 {PAGE 72} - DELETE "W" PRODUCTION

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DELAY CODE

ATTACHMENT 3 PART II {PAGE 89} - DELETE "W" PRODUCTION DELAY CODE.

ATTACHMENT 3 PART II 3. C BLOCK 28 {PAGE 89} - DELETE "W" PRODUCTION DELAY CODE.

ATTACHMENT 2 PART II - PREPARATION OF TEMPORARY LABOR AND MATERIAL PLAN, AFLC FORM 237. PART I - LABOR PLAN {D CARD} BLOCK 19 {PAGE 56} - DELETE THE LAST SENTENCE AND ADD THE FOLLOWING: THIS ENTRY MUST CONTAIN A VALID COMBINATION OF RCC AND SKILL CODE WHICH CAN BE FOUND IN G037G. IF NON-VALID COMBINATIONS ARE ENTERED ASTERISKS {\*} WILL APPEAR ABOVE SK ON THE G004L-L3B REPORT, AND THE "D" CARD WILL BE REJECTED.

ATTACHMENT 2 PART III - PREPARATION OF TEMPORARY LABOR AND MATERIAL PLAN ADDENDUM AFLC FORM 240. - PART I BLOCK NR 13 {PAGE 64} - DELETE THE LAST SENTENCE AND ADD THE FOLLOWING: THIS ENTRY MUST CONTAIN A VALID COMBINATION OF RCC AND SKILL CODE WHICH CAN BE FOUND IN G037G. IF NON-VALID COMBINATIONS ARE ENTERED ASTERISKS {\*} WILL APPEAR ABOVE SK ON THE G004L-L3B REPORT AND THE "D" CARD WILL BE REJECTED.

ATTACHMENT 2 PART IV - G004L FILE TRANSACTION AFLC FORM 930. C. H4 CARD - TEMPORARY LABOR STANDARD MASTER. BLOCK 11 {PAGE 69} -

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ADD THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE: THIS ENTRY MUST CONTAIN A VALID COMBINATION OF RCC AND SKILL CODE WHICH CAN BE FOUND IN GD37G. IF NON-VALID COMBINATIONS ARE ENTERED ASTERISKS {\*} WILL APPEAR ABOVE SK ON G004L-L3B REPORT AND THE H4 CARD WILL REJECT.

PARAGRAPH 2-6B.{C} 4 {PAGE 29} - ADD NEW SENTENCE AFTER EXISTING SENTENCE 2 AS FOLLOWS: THE EISP, WILL BE ROUNDED BY THE COMPUTER TO THE NEAREST WHOLE DOLLAR. {.01-.49 CENTS WILL BE ROUNDED TO .00 CENTS AND .50-.99 CENTS WILL BE ROUNDED TO THE NEXT WHOLE DOLLAR AND SHOW .00 CENTS}.

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CPH

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